

India Bids UN Use Geneva POW Rule

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Nov. 17.—India today proposed that "the release and repatriation of prisoners of war shall be effected in accordance with the 'Geneva Convention relative to the treatment of prisoners of war' of August, 1949, the well-established principles and practice of international law and the relevant provisions of the draft armament agreement."

The Indian resolution was presented to the first Committee of the General Assembly. It declared India "affirms that force shall not be used against prisoners of war to prevent or effect their return to their homelands, and that they shall at all times be treated humanely in accordance with the specific provisions of the Geneva Convention and with the general spirit of the Convention."

The resolution provided that a repatriation commission comprise Czechoslovakia, Poland, Sweden and Switzerland or four states not participating in hostilities, two nominated by each side, but excluding the U. S., the Soviet Union, United Kingdom, France and China.

Proposal No. 4 provides that all war prisoners be released to the repatriation commission from military control in agreed demilitarized zones.

The fifth proposal provides immediate classification of prisoners according to nationality and domicile, in accordance with the Oct. 16 letter from the Korean and Chinese commanders to Gen. Mark Clark.

CALLUP, ROPER POLLS

The Gallup and Roper surveys confirmed yesterday the fact that the majority of the American people want the U. S. to get out of Korea.

George Gallup, in yesterday's World-Telegram declared: "The Korean war probably contributed more to the Democratic defeat Nov. 4 than any other issue."

"For almost two years American voters have felt that our participation in the war was a mistake—and they still think so today."

Elmo Roper, in yesterday's Herald-Tribune, acknowledged the American people have given Eisenhower "a mandate to try to end the war in Korea quickly."

Gallup said that to the question: "Do you think the U. S. made a mistake in going into the war in Korea, or not?" 43 percent answered, "Yes, a mistake"; 20 percent had "no opinion," only 37 percent said it was "not a mistake."

TOKYO, Nov. 17.—Gen. Mark W. Clark will urge Eisenhower to approve air attacks on China, informed sources said here today.

NAACP To File Suit Against Southern RRs

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (FP).—A comprehensive suit against all southern railroads will be filed next year by the National Association for Advancement of Colored People unless the roads abandon jimcrow cars in accordance with the new U. S. Supreme Court ruling. NAACP Attorney Thurgood Marshall said

ROSENBERGS TO DIE UNLESS TRUMAN ACTS

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The U. S. Supreme Court today announced its refusal to reconsider its recent action dooming Julius and Ethel Rosenberg to death. Justice Hugo Black dissented from the action, noting that he still believes that the husband and wife, who have been condemned to



ETHEL ROSENBERG



JULIUS ROSENBERG

RALLIES TOMORROW WILL URGE TRUMAN CLEMENCY

MANHATTAN: Theater Rally to Save the Rosenbergs, Palm Gardens, 306 W. 52d Street — 8:30 P.M.

(See Page 7)

BRONX: New Terrace Garden, 2145 Boston Road — 8 P.M.

177 St. Station, Lexington-White Plains Line

the electric chair, ought to be given a hearing by the nation's highest tribunal. Justice Felix Frankfurter, in a notation to the court order, stressed that the defense contention that the death penalty was too severe could not be properly examined by the Supreme Court.

"A sentence imposed by a U. S. District Court, even though it be a death sentence," he said, "is not within the power of this court to revise."

Although defense attorneys are expected to file new motions seeking to halt the murder of this innocent man and wife, it was believed here that the only hope for saving their lives lies in a vigorous mass appeal to President Truman to commute the death sentences.

The Supreme Court also rejected an appeal of Morton Sobell, convicted with the Rosenbergs, for a review of his 30-year prison sentence.

Callously disregarding evidence that the Rosenbergs had been victims of a monstrous frameup engineered in an atmosphere of war hysteria and intimidation, the Supreme Court also refused to consider a petition on behalf of the couple signed by 50,000 persons urging a hearing of the facts in the case.

The petition, which argued that the Rosenbergs deserved a new trial, was presented by the Na-

tional Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. It asked for permission to file a brief as "friends of the court." This permission was denied.

Court attaches said that the court will now send down to the district court the "mandate" to execute the death sentence. Government attorneys are expected to demand that the sentence be carried out at once.

"The efforts of all progressive Americans must be directed toward the saving of the lives of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg," William Patterson, executive secretary of

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'THEY CAN BE SAVED'

The refusal of the Supreme Court to review the Rosenberg case is a tragic but not an irrevocable error, the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case said yesterday.

"This tragic mistake can be and must be corrected by President Truman through the exercise of executive clemency," declared Joseph Brainin, committee chairman, and David Al-

man, executive secretary. "We believe that the President will be responsive to the plea for clemency, already joined in by thousands of Americans, providing that the number is multiplied by many times. We believe that the President will respect the unanimity of the entire Jewish press and the noted religious and civic figures who have become part of the great movement for clemency now stirring in the country."

"We call upon the scores of Rosenberg committees throughout the country to appeal to their fellow citizens through ads, radio, television, public meetings, letters and other means. We urge the great trade unions of our country to place themselves behind this clemency appeal as they have done in the past in the Sacco-Vanzetti, Scottsboro, Martinsville Seven and other cases."

"We urge the religious leaders of our country of all faiths and denominations to pray for the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, to enlist the aid of their congregations in this humane cause and to communicate their feelings to the President."

HITTING THE STRIDE NOW

Fifty dollars contributed and collected by the six working-class leaders under Smith Act indictment in Detroit, and \$500 by the Philadelphia Freedom of the Press Committee, helped us—and you, the readers—to top the \$20,000 mark over the weekend.

This response, especially over the last week when some \$9,000 came in, has eased the really tough emergency we were in. We must warn, though, that to keep on an even keel, we have to receive some \$1,200 a day, or \$6,000 a week, between now and Christmas.

This will give us the \$50,000 for which we're asking, and which we

Received over week-end . . . \$2,296.10
Total thus far . . . \$20,261.10

Send your contributions to: P. O. Box 138, Cooper Station, New York City, or bring them to 35 E. 12 St., 6th floor.

must have to complete the year. Any slip up for a single week will put us deep in the hole again.

Because of the backlog of letters we want to print or acknowledge, some of which appear below, we'll have to hold off a day or two on the messages received over the weekend. But we cannot refrain from publishing the message of the heroic workingclass

man, Thomas Dennis, Nat Canley, Helen Winter, Philip Schatz and leaders from Detroit—Saul Well—our own correspondent, William Allan—who face an expensive trial early next year and the threat of five years imprisonment.

Enclosed is a small personal contribution of \$25 for the Daily Worker and another \$25 we col-

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Flaxer Contempt Case Dismissed

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Charges of contempt of Congress against Abram Flaxer, president of the United Public Workers of America, were dismissed today by chief district judge Bolitha J. Laws.

Two days ago Judge Burnita S. Matthews dismissed one count of the four-count indictment issued by the Federal Grand Jury here after Flaxer refused to answer questions put to him by the McCarran witchhunting subcommittee.

Today Flaxer was scheduled to

go on trial on the three remaining counts. Assistant U. S. attorney William Hitz admitted he had no evidence to convict Flaxer and asked for a postponement. Defense attorney David Rein pointed out that Flaxer had been within his constitutional rights in refusing answers to the committee's questions.

Judge Laws held that Flaxer was entitled to trial as scheduled, and when Hitz confessed he was unable to proceed, the judge dismissed the indictment.

Not only the progressive-led unions but some of the most conservative AFL unions had protested the effort to force Abram Flaxer to reveal his union's membership list.

The Brotherhood of Carpenters, AFL, carried a strong editorial of protest in its official organ last July. The Carpenters endorsed the statement of Hugo Ernst, president of the AFL's Hotel International, which denounced the persecution of Flaxer.

The three counts dismissed

against Flaxer yesterday were deliberately tacked on to the first, which was based on his refusal to give up the membership rolls. Those three counts, which the prosecution knew were invalidated by other court decisions, would have held Flaxer in contempt for refusing to answer questions regarding his political opinions that might have caused self-incrimination. The object of those questions was to cover up with red-baiting a dangerous precedent-setting move aimed at destroying the union.

Why Isn't Dewey Called in Crime Probe?

By MICHAEL SINGER

What's behind the refusal of the State Crime Commission to summon Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, chief advisor to President-elect Eisenhower and probably the most influential figure in the new Administration, to the witness stand? "There was nothing in the testi-

quies, the Commission is now probing Democratic-controlled politics in this city.

Matthews made this statement after Commission hearings disclosed:

1-That Arthur Schwartz, one of Dewey's closest aides and a top figure in Albany, was Luchese's lawyer during application hearings in 1945 for a "certificate of good conduct" to the racketeer.

2-That Armand Chakalian, Administrative Aide to Myles Lane, Smith Act prosecutor in Foley Sq., interceded with Dewey in Albany on behalf of Luchese.

3-That Chakalian said during the hearings that Dewey told him: "Get in touch with Mr. (Paul) Lockwood, (Dewey's chief counsel) in a couple of months."

4-That Lockwood then referred Chakalian to Charles Breitler, then Dewey's executive secretary and now a Supreme Court Justice.

5-That Dewey told Chakalian his efforts on behalf of Luchese were "laudable."

6-That Chakalian went to Albany on behalf of Luchese with James Bruno, Republican district leader, an intimate friend of the racketeer.

7-That on April 18, 1950 Luchese was granted a certificate of good conduct.

The State Crime Commission, headed by ex-Supreme Court Justice Joseph M. Proskauer, was set up by the governor, following the Senate Crime probes in New York state last year.

At that time Dewey refused Sen. Estes Kefauver's request to testify before the Committee after hearings in Satatoga Springs and in upstate Republican-dominated counties revealed a cesspool of underworld political connections similar to the Tammany-Costello-O'Dwyer disclosures in New York City.

FORCED TO ACT

Unable to explain his refusal to testify on this corruption, Dewey was compelled by public outrage to set up his own "investigation" commission. After more than a year of dawdling and private in-

quiries, the Commission is now probing Democratic-controlled politics in this city.

With an eye on the 1953 mayoral election Dewey is using the Commission to force the Democrats to work out a bipartisan nominee for the mayoralty—a move that would help break the Democratic grip on the city's political machine.

With the sweeping control of the Legislature in the wake of the Eisenhower victory, and determined to go beyond the present bipartisan deal which gives Republicans upstate and Albany control while permitting the Democrats to dominate City Hall, the governor is going all-out to take over the entire state political apparatus. The Proskauer Commission is aimed at

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DEWEY

Smith Act Bail Fight Stirs St. Louis Circles

By CARL HIRSCH

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 17.—Behind the struggle against excessive bail for the Smith Act victims in the St. Louis area is a story of broken families, women and small children separated from their loved ones.

Three Communist leaders, James Forest, Marcus "Al" Murphy and Robert Manewitz, are completing nine weeks in the St. Louis county jail. The government has placed a \$90,000 price tag on their release.

The holding of the three men has aroused concern and opposition and anger far beyond the circles of progressives here.

You hear the case being discussed in a barbershop where one customer raises the question, "Now what sense does it make to set a bail of \$40,000 on an ordinary working man—if I had to furnish that kind of bail, I'd stay in jail forever."

At an unemployment compensation office, people waiting in line begin discussing the case of Missouri Communists being held

on high bail until someone asked the question, "Well, what are they charged with?" Nobody could give the answer.

And the influential St. Louis Post-Dispatch has asked editorially how the Justice Department can "justify setting bail 10 or more times as high as seems customary."

Besides the three imprisoned men, the setting of the high bail has victimized a group of families in cruel fashion.

Bob Manewitz has a two-year-old youngster named Alan, and another boy, Mark, who will be six on Nov. 21.

The imprisoned electrical worker's wife, Irma, spends most of her time in the bail fight.

The older lad recently whispered shyly in her ear, "If Daddy doesn't come home soon, I won't

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Negro Editor Jailed in S. C. For Exposing Rape Frameup

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 17.—Negroes throughout the state are fighting mad over the vindictive 60-day chain gang sentence given to John H. McGray, militant editor of the Columbia Lighthouse and Informer, a Negro weekly. McGray began serving his sentence last week after more than a score of his followers in the Progressive Democratic Party offered to take his place.

The sentence was imposed on McGray in August, 1951, at which time he appealed to the South Carolina Supreme Court. The higher court handed down its ruling against the popular Negro editor last Nov. 5, after he had led 80,000 Negro voters against the attempt of Gov. James F. Byrnes to place the state in the Eisenhower column.

McGray's difficulties with the Dixiecrats began in 1950, when he published an interview with a Negro victim of a rape frameup. White supremacy officials used an obsolete law to convict McGray on a "libel" charge. The charge was not brought against McGray until the frameup victim, 24-year-old Willie Talbert, had been executed.

The wide interest in the case throughout South Carolina and surrounding states won a parole for the young editor, but Judge Steve C. Griffith, the trial judge, revoked the parole after McGray took two routine trips, one to Chicago and the other to Durham, N.C.

An Associated Press reporter, Del Booth, also of Columbia, was indicted back in 1950 along with McGray, but the case against Booth, a white man, is considered closed.

Dixiecrat leaders have labeled McGray their number one enemy in the state. It was due to McGray's leadership that J. Strom Thurmond, Dixiecrat Presidential candidate in 1948, was defeated in the 1950 race for a U.S. Senate seat by Olin D. Johnson. McGray has been one of the leaders in the fight to abolish school segregation in South Carolina and win equal salaries for Negro teachers.

The persecution of McGray, his supporters explain, was due to his refusal to cooperate with state officials, even when he was offered huge sums of money. It is said that McGray could be quite

wealthy if he refrained from his attacks on the Dixiecrat state government and its segregation policies.

Orally and through written communications, leaders and rank-and-file Negroes are demanding that Judge Griffith reconsider his sentence and that the Parole Board grant McGray a full pardon. Along with these have gone bitter denunciations of Gov. Byrnes.

In hundreds of churches throughout the state, pastors devoted sermons to the McGray case, and a defense committee headed by Mrs. Andrew W. Simkins, of Columbia; A. J. Clemente, of Charleston; and Julius E. Williams, of Spartanburg went about mobilizing protests from the state's 850,000 Negroes.

In a statement just before he surrendered to serve his sentence, McGray told his followers:

"Men are made to be spent in civic fights, just as they are spent on battlefields. I am not better than any other man. I want no more nor less than that man."

A group of friends will keep McGray's paper running while he is in prison.

READERS SPEAK UP WITH \$

(Continued from Page 1)

lected from friends towards the \$50,000 needed," their message declares. "The Daily Worker is an indispensable aid in clarifying issues before the people in these perilous times of developing war and fascist hysteria. As an organizer for the people's actions for peace, economic security, equal rights for the Negro people and elementary rights for all the people, the Daily deserves wide support."

Here are some of last week's contributions:

From Denver on Friday we received \$20 contributed to our \$50,000 fund campaign by a pioneer who helped build up the west.

"He really needs the money for clothes," writes our reader who collected the money, but, he said "the clothes can wait, the Worker is more important."

Garment workers of New York, electrical and textile workers in Massachusetts, farmers in Connecticut, Michigan and upstate New York helped swell our total by more than \$900 Friday. It gave us more than \$7,000 for the week, and placed us within shooting distance of the added \$10,000 we said last Monday we needed to obtain by today.

We expect the week-end mail will bring us up to, or at least close to, that figure. This will give us a total of \$20,000 in the first month of our campaign, which we expect to complete before Christmas. Excluding week-end, it means we will have to receive from you, our readers, an average of \$1,200 a day each day up to Christmas week. It's a tall order, but it is essential to the life of our paper. And so we know you will see it is done.

A group of garment workers, who have been steadily collecting in their shops, sent another \$60 Friday, making \$162 turned in thus far by this one group. They asked that \$15 be credited to Tinley's column, \$20 to Berry's and \$25 to Morris!

And from our fighting Freedom of the Press Committee in Massachusetts comes another \$70, of which \$15 came from readers in Lynn; \$20 from Roxbury; \$10 from Quincy; \$20 from Haverhill, and \$5 not specified. Close to \$800 has thus far come in from the New England states, excluding Connecticut, which is organized separately.

But Connecticut is not idle either. A group of readers in rural Connecticut sent \$50, which they wanted credited to Dave Platt and the cultural page. "As a Yale scientist professor once said," their message declared, "Seek the truth wherever it may lead in devotion to human welfare. We feel the Daily Worker and Worker live up to this."

One of the members of the National Freedom of the Press Committee, Panny Celor, herself a garment worker, sends another \$10 collected from a dressmaker.

There is a second contribution from a supporter in Three Rivers, Michigan, and \$10 from two Michigan farmers who "simply can't let the best workingclass paper down."

A Chicagoan sends \$15 and a note saying that "on no account can we do without the paper during this period, when the necessity to fight for peace and Socialism is greater than ever."

From Newark, a couple sends \$5 with a message that the Daily Worker "keeps us from getting too side-tracked by the pressure of pressure problems 'from our responsibilities to fight for peace, democracy and a better world for all of us to live in.'"

There is \$10 from San Francisco, and Regina Frankfeld, one of

the five Baltimore peace fighters convicted under the thought-control Smith Act, who is now awaiting a Supreme Court decision as to whether her case will be reviewed, sends \$3.

A west side woman reader, feeling the urgency of our need, borrowed \$50 to contribute to our campaign. She will repay it later.

The Communist Party section in Brooklyn's 11th A.D. came in with \$100. Similar action by every Communist Party group would put us over the top.

A Freedom of the Press group in Hammels, Far Rockaway collected \$18 and told us it is planning a party over the weekend to raise more.

And from the Albany area, a friend sent us \$40.

In addition to \$20 in bills, we received a jarful of pennies from a Brooklyn couple which did the same thing last year. The pennies amounted to \$6.40. Not a bad way

Israel Amter Aids Daily Worker Drive



AMTER

We received ten dollars from that grand old man of the American working class movement, Israel Amter, now in retirement because of illness, his wife, Sadie Van Veen, and his son and daughter-in-law. "If the Daily Worker were crippled," he writes, "the building of an American peace movement would be slowed and danger of war increased many times. The success of many working class movements depends upon the Daily Worker. It was because of it that FEPC has become a powerful issue in American life. It has served strike movements, the fight against high rents and the high cost of living."

"Yes, even more. The struggle for Socialism depends in great part upon its strength in the shops and homes of the land."

to collect funds year-round for the Worker campaign.

A 15-year-old earned \$5 by singing in an Episcopal Church choir which he sends us because he would not have us go the way of the Compass. "The Worker represents a more important cause than the Compass ever did," he writes.

A familiar contributor sends \$1—his fifth contribution—"to put theory into practice." He promises more.

"To the miracle that is the Daily," writes a "devoted reader" in sending us a 10-spot; and a Brooklynite sends another \$10 "as an expression of gratitude for the many hours of pleasure and enlightenment."

"May your paper lead all in the near future; keep going, you're all that's left," writes another contributor in enclosing \$5.

Andersen-Nexo, Siqueiros Greet Theatre Rally for Rosenbergs

Martin Andersen-Nexo, Danish novelist, David Siqueiros, Mexican painter and Paul Eluard, French poet, are among the world famous artists who have sent messages to the "Theatre Rally" to secure clemency for the Rosenbergs to be held this Wednesday evening, Nov. 19 at Palm Garden, 308 W. 52nd St., N. Y. (The rally is open to the public).

The statement of Mr. Nexo and his wife Johanna Nexo reads:

"The death sentence is a leftover of barbaric times. No authority has the right in these times to deny life to anyone. We are for the lifting of the death sentence for the Rosenberg couple."

David Siqueiros, in his message to the rally, states:

"If the American Government sends these young heroic parents to their death, it will be remembered always as the most shameful act ever committed against American democracy."

In his statement, Paul Eluard declared:

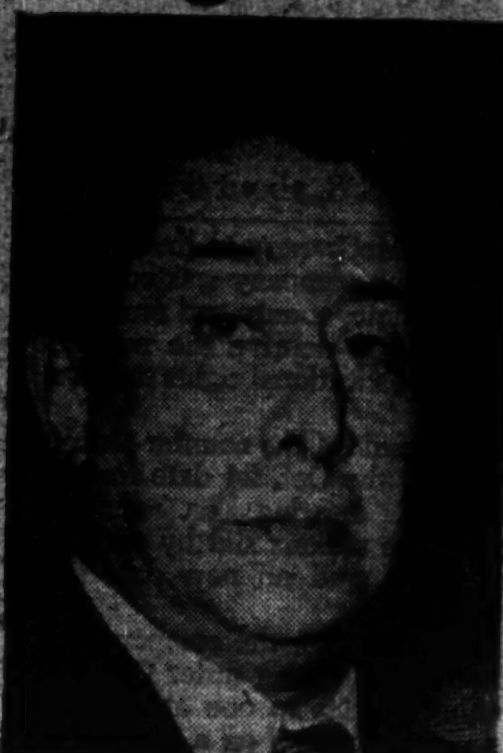
"I can only believe that all of us together, for our own sake, will save the Rosenbergs."

The expressions of these renowned artists, together with those of leading American artists, will bring to the "Theatre Rally" to secure clemency for the Rosenbergs the spirit of Zola, Romain Rolland, Henri Barbusse and other greats of the past who brought all their eloquence to bear in the fight for those other victims of gross injustice—Alfred Dreyfus and Sacco and Vanzetti, said a spokesman for the sponsors of the rally.

"In those cases, likened in the minds of countless people to the



MARTIN ANDERSEN-NEXO



DAVID SIQUEIROS

Rosenberg case, artists were moved to the creation of a veritable flood of protest literature and art. In the Sacco-Vanzetti case, more than 80 poets wrote poems decrying this awful miscarriage of justice. Three outstanding plays and nine novels were written about the case from 1927 to 1946. In the Dreyfus Case, Anatole France, Marcel Proust, Mark Twain, William Dean Howells, Anton Chekhov, Leo Tolstoy and many others fought with Emile Zola in Dreyfus' defense.

"The struggle to save the lives of the Rosenbergs similarly has moved American writers to create, in increasing numbers, poems, songs and dramatic plays. The best of these will be used at the 'Theatre Rally' on Nov. 19."

Participating in the rally will be Paul Robeson, Howard da Silva, Morris Carnovsky, Martha Schlamme, John T. McManus, Lou Gilbert, Milroy Ingram, Al Moss and others.

Da Silva and Carnovsky will appear in a dramatic sketch dealing with the Rosenberg case entitled "Midnight Visitor" written by Edward Eliscu.

"From the Record," a living newspaper dramatization by Ted Pollack, author of "Wedding in Japan" will also highlight the evening's program.

The rally, organized by leading American theatre artists, "will bring to the general public which will attend, that inspiration so necessary to carry on the fight to save the Rosenbergs," said a spokesman for the artists.

SOVIET PIANIST VISITS SIBELIUS

A recent issue of the weekly journal "New Times" carries a report by E. Gilek, distinguished Soviet pianist, on his recent tour of Scandinavia.

In one part of his report, Gilek talks about his visit with the 86-year-old Finnish composer Johan Sibelius.

"During our Finnish visit we had the privilege of meeting Johan Sibelius, world-famous composer and outstanding exponent of Finnish music. Sibelius belongs to that group of Scandinavian composers

who have created magnificent realistic music marked by close kinship with the spirit of their people. His works hold a place of honor in the musical culture of his own country and of the world. They are often performed in the Soviet Union and only recently his finest symphonic productions were played in Moscow, Leningrad and Tallin.

"The road from Helsinki to the little village of Jarvenpaa, the home of the aged composer, runs through one of those pine forests that are so characteristic of the Finnish landscape, with masses of pine alternating with granite cliffs and lakes.

"Sibelius received us in his modest cottage. At the age of 86 he is still hale and hearty. He asked in detail about the latest developments in Soviet music, and showed a close acquaintance with the works of Shostakovich, Myaskovsky, Gliere, Kabalevsky and many others. We also discovered with pleasure that he has been following the work of the younger Soviet composers and welcomes the appearance of new men. He spoke in high terms of the achievements of Soviet music.

"Sibelius told us about his meet-

ing with some of the famous composers of the last century—Brahms, Grieg, Busoni—and remarked sadly: 'What a pity that I never met Tchaikovsky.' He has the highest respect for the great traditions of Tchaikovsky.

"The Finnish composer also spoke with deep feeling of his meetings with Maxim Gorky.

"He was pleased to learn that his works are so often played in the Soviet Union.

"Despite his age, Sibelius continues to work, but to my rather indiscreet question about his new productions he replied with a smile: 'I never tell anyone about my work until it is completed.'

"When we were leaving, Sibelius asked us to convey his best wishes to all Soviet musicians. The visit to Jarvenpaa is one of the pleasantest memories of our tour.

"I think that concerts by Soviet artists in Finland, Denmark and Sweden and meetings between them and cultural leaders there help a great deal to promote friendly relations between our countries. We for our part made the acquaintance of many eminent exponents of their national art and found that they were keenly interested in the cultural life of the Soviet Union."

Psychoanalysis Discussion In Masses & Mainstream

What should be the Marxist approach to psychology and psychoanalysis? Milton Howard, associate editor of the Daily Worker, gives his answer to this question in a searching article, "Materialism and Psychoanalysis," in the November issue of Masses & Mainstream. Howard sets forth four guiding principles for the development of a materialist psychology and for testing the various Freudian, post-Freudian and other reactionary psychological schools.

The November issue also includes the third installment of a series by John Howard Lawson, author of "Our Hidden Heritage"

and of many noted films and plays. The present article, "Can Anything Be Done About Hollywood?" deals with the problem of organizing film audiences to combat reactionary ideas on the screen and compel changes.

Also in the November issue are "New Tasks for Soviet Culture" by G. M. Malenkov; "Sketches of the Volga-Don" by Boris Polevoi; "War Invades the Libraries" by Henry Black; "Muriel Draper, the Legacy of a Peace Leader" by Jessica Smith; "Our Time" by Samuel Sillen; two poems by a young Chicago poet, Shirle Chapper; book reviews and other features.

on the scoreboard

by Iester Rodney

H-Bomb Announcement Musings . . .

MORALITY AND HUMANITARIANISM, you see, that's why we don't stop the killing in Korea now . . . a concern for the dignity and value of each and every human being's life . . .

Now comes the happy announcement by the moralists and humanitarians that an H-Bomb has been set off. Over the radio Sunday night heard some program called "Time Capsule," which pompously reads off the contents of a capsule being buried in the ground to be opened in 100 years so "your grandchildren will know" what 1952 was like. "The U. S. has set off a hydrogen bomb" the voice said (what indeed WILL the grandchildren think in 2052 in a world of sanity and compassion and decency and brotherhood?).

Bright faced announcers with the Winchell rapid-fire delivery and heavy dramatic pauses chatter and prattle all the day about the new thing which is "Nagasaki and Hiroshima put together—and multiplied by eight!" (It's all arithmetic, you see). On Monday, the first edition of the New York Post, one of the most pretentious moralist and humanitarian defenders of keeping the Korea war going, comes out with its biggest headline type. It is unable to contain itself and simply report for the first time that an H-Bomb has been set off. It's panting headline "BIGGER H-BOMB ON WAY."

What exactly is it they are all so proud about? Well, here is the first sentence in the Post's wire service story:

"The hydrogen super bomb, capable of destroying whole cities in a flash with blast and fire, has now joined our arsenal of atomic weapons."

Aren't YOU proud too? You, the ordinary people of the country? Doesn't this best controlling floods and licking polio? (Can you wait till the next comic book comes out all about the H-Bomb at work?)

WHERE IS THE morality, the elementary humanitarianism, the sense of decent reason we all like to think of as being part of our country's tradition . . . all gone? Not so . . . not so far as the people are concerned, which is why the slick hucksters still have to try so desperately to shill the war program wrapped in the good words.

. . . but where do we increasingly find the substance of these good words? On the side of the new in the world. They ride with those building their future without the need for blood profits. Even in the midst of war we see it—those moving toward a new and better way of life do not bomb the homes and factories and power plants and burn and kill needlessly. They treasure culture and the decencies of the past and are careful to preserve them. . . . They do not do to our boys in prison camps the way theirs are being done by bayonets at Koje. Letters home tell us that.

They say let us first and above all, agree to outlaw and ban, right away, all these weapons of holocaust and genocide, the atom bombs, the germs. . . . "We" answer by proudly announcing the H-Bomb, a bigger and "better" one.

The papers and radio and television drone away that progressives talk upside down, say black is white . . . but where is the real upside down?

Let it be known . . . the noble virtues we heard in our class rooms, the decent relations of humans to humans, these things are increasingly with those who don't need wars, those who bring up their new generations to abhor racism, to know that all are equally good. Is this the way we in America want it?

Watch the editorials on the second day. They will solemnly intone that this H-Bomb, if it is the H-Bomb, is a terrible thing but the whole world knows it is safe with such things in "our hands because "we" are decent folks who would never start anything with it. . . .

"The whole world knows" . . . who knows? The colored peoples of Hiroshima and Nagasaki who were hit by the A-Bomb to prove a point with the war virtually over? The napalmed villagers in Korea and all through Asia who know about them? Those who read every about the big brass and big wheels urging that we use "Every weapon," right away?, those who heard a president say he would not hesitate to use it again?

What do the hundreds of millions think who put their name to the petitions to do away with the too-terrible atomic bombs in the first place?

Put your ear to the ground anywhere in our country . . . talk to people on street corners or farms, see the letters to the local papers and what they say insistently . . . analyze the vote from A to Z . . . what do the people want, a hydrogen bomb to be "proud" of . . . or peace?

Yale Tried Hard for Us

THAT FOOTBALL PICKING'S getting tougher all the time. Only 13 right this week, and 7 wrong . . . though we might rate a "moral victory" on our Super Special Upset pick of Yale over Princeton, with the score a rousing 27-21.

The other six results which confounded our careful prognostications: Mississippi knocked Maryland out of the select circle of unbeaten, untied (and specially raved about here); Army nipped floundering Penn., which is a great wonder to one who saw the material on both these clubs at Baker Field; Michigan ended Purdue's Rose Bowl dream and nudged its own; Ohio State, as exasperating an in and out club as one would try to figure, walloped Illinois, which had apparently hit its belated stride; Iowa showed it wasn't a one shot season (they beat Ohio State) by upending Northwestern, and woeful Brown, for some odd reason, beat Harvard.

Which leaves in the super circle of unsullied big teams the following four: Michigan State, generally ranked on top, three touchdowns victor over tumbling Notre Dame; Georgia Tech, which just did squeak past Alabama over television; and those two mighty Los Angeles machines of single wing power attack and ferocious defense, USC and UCLA. . . . According to the plaintive bleats from Berkeley and Palo Alto, these two have been busy gathering in all the rich grid talent in the area which used to migrate northward. . . . Anyhow, one of 'em will be down next Saturday after their TV struggle (starting at 5 p.m. our time).

The pro Giants slipped a notch against the Packers, with rookie Babe Parilli looking so much better than Chuck Conerly . . . and Giant rookie Benner coming in only with the undeceptive spread passing formation at the end, no fair test.

How People

(Continued from Page 4)

to feel a bit tired. They invited guests over to watch the television together. Her mother and grandmother went to church.

One agency correspondent says to the other, did you see the new artillery on parade? To the Voice of America and BBC the parade and demonstration was just a military display. . . . There was a short military parade before the hours and hours of civilian demonstration that moved like a tidal wave the width of Red Square. . . . It was, among other things, a reminder that during the October days of 1917 the working men and peasants in soldier and sailor uniforms sided with the revolution. . . . It was also a reminder that if anyone is tempted like the interventionists after the revolution, or like the late Adolph, it will be too bad for those so tempted.

But in his speech on the Red Square Timoshenko said: "The Soviet Union firmly and consistently defends the cause of world peace and cooperation among all the peoples."

You couldn't miss the full flavor of the peaceful holiday spirit both in the homes and in the streets of Soviet cities. . . . What a happy holiday.

Teamsters Back ACW Strike at Garment Plant

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 17 (FP).—Picketing of the Rice-Stix Co. offices and warehouses here was being continued by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers (CIO) after it defeated the cotton garment manufacturer's move for an anti-picket injunction. Since Oct. 8, about 650 workers, most of them women, have been on strike at the company's plants in Farmington, Mo., and Water Valley, Miss.

In seeking an injunction the company claimed picketing of its St. Louis offices and warehouses was illegal because the primary labor dispute was elsewhere. The injunction was denied by Judge David M. Murphy of St. Louis circuit court.

Almost 1,000 members of Local 688, Intl. Bro. of Teamsters (AFL) have respected the St. Louis picket lines since they were established Oct. 14, completely tying up distributive operations of the company. As a result, Rice-Stix sued the teamsters union under the Taft-Hartley act, claiming nearly \$1 million in damages.

During the injunction hearings before Murphy, union attorneys presented a mass of evidence to show the incredibly low wages and poor working conditions at the Farmington and Water Valley plants. Half the shirt workers employed by the company cannot even earn the 75 cent minimum wage

as a result of the speedup system at the two plants.

In Water Valley, the company was able to get a Mississippi judge to hand down, without a hearing, a restraining order completely banning all picketing under the T-H act.

Gov. Hugh White called out the militia to enforce the order and a number of strikers were arrested on charges of violating the picketing ban. After delivering an anti-union tirade, the judge continued the case until Oct. 24 and warned the strikers to expect jail sentences and large fines.

On Oct. 22 ACW attorneys, joined by CIO general counsel Arthur Goldberg, filed an unfair practices complaint against the company with the NLRB and sued the company for \$150,000 on a charge of conspiracy to violate the civil rights of the strikers. Goldberg also asked Atty. Gen.

James P. McGranery to investigate whether the company was conspiring with state, county and municipal officials to deprive the workers of their constitutional rights to strike and picket.

As a result of the counter-assault by ACW, the Oct. 24 date for the continued hearing on charges against the strikers slid by without any action and no new date has been set.

In Farmington the company obtained a restraining order Oct. 21, limiting pickets to one at each of the plant. Hearing on a temporary injunction was set for Nov. 21.

The company has a long record of fighting unions. The ACW won a NLRB election in Farmington last February and an election in Water Valley in August. After months of negotiations to obtain a contract failed, the strike was called.

St. Louis

(Continued from Page 2)

remember what he looks like."

Pauline Murphy, wife of the imprisoned Negro veteran of many sharecropper and other working-class struggles, has been left alone in their little home in Charleston, Mo., down in the "boothel" country.

There she teaches Negro children in a one-room schoolhouse. "Can you imagine teaching democracy," she asks, "in a jimcrow school—teaching democracy when your husband has been imprisoned for fighting for democracy?"

The Forests, Dorothy and Jim, are another shocking case of the indictment of both parents under

the Smith Act. Their 8-year-old daughter, Rosanne, has been sent to live with her grandparents.

Dorothy Forest was released on \$10,000 bail, scraped together from family and friends after she became seriously ill during her two weeks in jail. Jim Forest is under \$40,000 bail, the highest bail that has ever been heard of around the federal district court here.

The fight for the release of these three has been spearheaded here by the St. Louis Emergency Defense Committee. Said Brockman Schumacher, chairman of the committee:

"Bail of \$40,000 and \$25,000 for these people is no bail at all—it is condemnation of innocent people to prison without a hearing, without a trial."

The Committee has made a plea for nationwide protests against the high bail—to be directed to Federal Judge Roy W. Harper, Federal Courthouse, St. Louis, Mo., and to Attorney General McGranery in Washington.

Camden Teachers

Press Pay Demand

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 17.—Thirty-two of the 63 teachers at Woodrow Wilson High School here failed to report for classes today, following a closed meeting Friday in which faculty members present their demand for wage increases. The school's more than 1,200 students got the day off.

Select Jury for Hawaii Trials

HONOLULU, T. H., Nov. 17.—The following jury has been selected in the Smith Act trial here of Jack W. Hall, Hawaii regional director of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, and six others: Samson N. Penekui, welder employed by the Honolulu Gas Co.; Thomas H. Kawakami, an auto parts salesman for Hawaiian Motors, Ltd.; Kenneth K. F. Kwok, bookkeeper and supervisor for the Honolulu Pork Center; Berick Peroff, special officer for Castle & Cooke, Ltd.; Robert E. Taylor, Jr., Pahala, Hawaii, cultivation superintendent for the Hawaiian Agricultural Co.; John S. Min, 2255-A Pauoa Road, accounting clerk for Overseas Terminal Ltd.; Nelson Y. S. Chong, unemployed; Ronald T. Uyeoka, 2740 Booth Road, electrician; Robert M. Nakamura, 1564 Pu-

annual labor bazaar

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WOMEN'S HANDICRAFT BOOTH

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Ballet costumes

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ANNUAL LABOR BAZAAR Dec. 11, 12, 13, 14

St. Nicholas Arena 69 West 66th St.

PROCEEDS: Combat anti-Semitism, jimcrow, all forms of discrimination. SPONSOR: American Labor Party

Bazaar Office: 1 East 4th St. GR 7-6964



What's On?

HOW MUCH DO you know about the ideas of William James and John Dewey? Then be sure and take "Pragmatism: Philosophy of U.S. Imperialism" with Howard Selsam as instructor, one of the special 5-session courses now being offered. Register and attend classes all week at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 6th Ave. (cor. 16th St.) WA 9-1600.

Coming

CIVIL RIGHTS Holiday Bazaar at 77 Fifth Ave., Friday, Nov. 21st, 4-12 p.m.; Sat. Nov. 22nd, 1-11 p.m.; Sun. Nov. 23rd, 1-11 p.m.

Take Your Choice!

So many of you were disappointed when we had to close the doors at our last Hootenanny, that we have decided to run our next show for two nights. It will be another big, exciting sing-fest with Earl Robinson, Hope Faye, The Variety Concert Group (featuring Margaret McCaden, Vera Kitchner, Rebekah Collins, Marie McBrown), Leon Bibb, Elizabeth Knight, and many more. Dancing to Otis McRae and Orsh. Get your tickets now for People's Artists Thanksgiving.

HOOTENANNY and Dance

Wednesday, Nov. 26
Saturday, Nov. 29

Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41 St.

Tickets \$1.00 in advance (reserved) \$1.25 at door, at bookshops, People's Artists, 790 Broadway, GR 7-1341

LAST 4 DAYS
AN IMPROVED FILM SCHEDULE IN MADISON SQUARE
The Grand Concert
STANLEY 27-235
ULANOVA

The Garment Labor Peace Committee invites you to a

RALLY FOR PEACE IN KOREA NOW

Tomorrow (Wednesday) 5:30 P.M.

Yugoslav-American Hall 405 W. 41st St.

Guest Speakers: Mrs. Eslanda Goode Robeson Mr. Albert Pezzatti

Entertainment: Leon Bibb

Admission 50 cents

U. S. Supreme Court Says "NO" Only You Can Save The Rosenbergs

Join With

Nelson Algren
David Burliuk
Morris Carnovsky
Howard Da Silva
Shirley G. DuBois
Edward Eliscu

Paul Eluard
Philip Evergood
Howard Fast
Waldo Frank
Max Goberman
Dashiell Hammett

Milroy Ingrahm
Dr. Hewlett Johnson
Mervin Jules
Rockwell Kent
Ring Lardner, Jr.
John Howard Lawson

Jack Levine
Miles Malleon
Sam Moore
Al Moss
Martin Andersen Nexø
Arthur Pollock

Anton Refregier
Paul Robeson
Waldo Salt
Martha Schlamme
Anna Seghers
David Alfaro Siqueiros

Peace Committee of Japan — Congress of Intellectuals of Japan — Tokyo Lawyers Corporate Office

Tomorrow Night

Wednesday, Nov. 19—8:30 p.m.

Theatre Rally to Secure Clemency for the Rosenbergs

PALM GARDENS, 306 West 52nd St.

TICKETS \$1.00 — ROOM 2 — 1050 SIXTH AVE. — PHONE MU 7-5360

India Bids UN Use Geneva POW Rule

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Nov. 17.—India today proposed that "the release and repatriation of prisoners of war shall be effected in accordance with the Geneva Convention relative to the treatment of prisoners of war of August, 1949, the well-established principles and practice of international law and the relevant provisions of the draft armament agreement."

The Indian resolution was presented to the first Committee of the General Assembly. It declared India "affirms that force shall not be used against prisoners of war to prevent or effect their return to their homelands, and that they shall at all times be treated humanely in accordance with the specific provisions of the Geneva Convention and with the general spirit of the Convention."

The resolution provided that a repatriation commission comprise Czechoslovakia, Poland, Sweden and Switzerland or four states not participating in hostilities, two nominated by each side, but excluding the U. S., the Soviet Union, United Kingdom, France and China.

Proposal No. 4 provides that all war prisoners be released to the repatriation commission from military control in agreed demilitarized zones.

The fifth proposal provides immediate classification of prisoners according to nationality and domicile, in accordance with the Oct. 16 letter from the Korean and Chinese commanders to Gen. Mark Clark.

GALLUP, ROPER POLLS

The Gallup and Roper surveys confirmed yesterday the fact that the majority of the American people want the U. S. to get out of Korea.

George Gallup, in yesterday's World-Telegram declared: "The Korean war probably contributed more to the Democratic defeat Nov. 4 than any other issue."

"For almost two years American voters have felt that our participation in the war was a mistake—and they still think so today."

Elmo Roper, in yesterday's Herald-Tribune, acknowledged the American people have given

(Continued on Page 8)

Pearl Bailey and Louis Bellson to Wed Tomorrow

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Singer Pearl Bailey and Louis Bellson, Jr., white drummer in Duke Ellington's band, will be married here Wednesday despite the threat of Bellson's father to disinherit him. (Miss Bailey, famed Negro singer, was recently assaulted by racists at Ben Marden's Riviera in New Jersey).

In answer to a wire from Bellson, Sr., to call off the wedding, Miss Bailey, 34, said "His father ought to live his own life and let other people live theirs. There is only one race, the human race."

In Moline, Ill., Bellson's mother differed sharply with Bellson, Sr. Said she: "My home will certainly be open to them. I wish both of them all the happiness in the world."

Daily Worker

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ROSENBERGS TO DIE UNLESS TRUMAN ACTS

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The U. S. Supreme Court today announced its refusal to reconsider its recent action dooming Julius and Ethel Rosenberg to death. Justice Hugo Black dissented from the action, noting that he still believes that the husband and wife, who have been condemned to



ETHEL ROSENBERG



JULIUS ROSENBERG

RALLIES TOMORROW WILL URGE TRUMAN CLEMENCY

MANHATTAN: Theater Rally to Save the Rosenbergs, Palm Gardens, 306 W. 52d Street — 8:30 P.M.

(See Page 7)

BRONX: New Terrace Garden, 2145 Boston Road — 8 P.M.

177 St. Station, Lexington-White Plains Line

HITTING THE STRIDE NOW

Fifty dollars contributed and collected by the six working-class leaders under Smith Act indictment in Detroit, and \$500 by the Philadelphia Freedom of the Press Committee, helped us—and you, the readers—to top the \$20,000 mark over the weekend.

This response, especially over the last week when some \$9,000 came in, has eased the really tough emergency we were in. We must warn, though, that to keep on an even keel, we have to receive some \$1,200 a day, or \$6,000 a week, between now and Christmas.

This will give us the \$50,000 for which we're asking, and which we

Received over week-end . . . \$2,296.10
Total thus far . . . \$20,261.10

Send your contributions to: P. O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City; or bring them to 35 E. 12 St., 8th floor.

must have to complete the year. Any slip up for a single week will put us deep in the hole again.

Because of the backlog of letters we want to print or acknowledge, some of which appear below, we'll have to hold off a day or two on the messages received over the weekend. But we cannot refrain from publishing the message of the heroic workingclass

man, Thomas Dennis, Nat Ganley, Helen Winter, Philip Schatz and leaders from Detroit—Saul Well—our own correspondent, William Allan—who face an expensive trial early next year and the threat of five years imprisonment.

Enclosed is a small personal contribution of \$25 for the Daily Worker and another \$25 we collected (Continued on Page 2)

the electric chair, ought to be given a hearing by the nation's highest tribunal. Justice Felix Frankfurter, in a notation to the court order, stressed that the defense contention that the death penalty was too severe could not be properly examined by the Supreme Court.

"A sentence imposed by a U. S. District Court, even though it be a death sentence," he said, "is not within the power of this court to revise."

Although defense attorneys are expected to file new motions seeking to halt the murder of this innocent man and wife, it was believed here that the only hope for saving their lives lies in a vigorous mass appeal to President Truman to commute the death sentences.

The Supreme Court also rejected an appeal of Morton Sobell, convicted with the Rosenbergs, for a review of his 30-year prison sentence.

Callously disregarding evidence that the Rosenbergs had been victims of a monstrous frameup engineered in an atmosphere of war hysteria and intimidation, the Supreme Court also refused to consider a petition on behalf of the couple signed by 50,000 persons urging a hearing of the facts in the case.

The petition, which argued that the Rosenbergs deserved a new trial, was presented by the Na-

tional Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. It asked for permission to file a brief as "friends of the court." This permission was denied.

Court attaches said that the court will now send down to the district court the "mandate" to execute the death sentence. Government attorneys are expected to demand that the sentence be carried out at once.

"The efforts of all progressive Americans must be directed toward the saving of the lives of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg," William Patterson, executive secretary of

(Continued on Page 6)

'THEY CAN BE SAVED'

The refusal of the Supreme Court to review the Rosenberg case is a tragic but not an irrevocable error, the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case said yesterday.

"This tragic mistake can be and must be corrected by President Truman through the exercise of executive clemency," declared Joseph Brainin, committee chairman, and David Al-man, executive secretary.

"We believe that the President will be responsive to the plea for clemency, already joined in by thousands of Americans, providing that the number is multiplied by many times. We believe that the President will respect the unanimity of the entire Jewish press and the noted religious and civic figures who have become part of the great movement for clemency now stirring in the country."

"We call upon the scores of Rosenberg committees throughout the country to appeal to their fellow citizens through ads, radio, television, public meetings, letters and other means. We urge the great trade unions of our country to place themselves behind this clemency appeal as they have done in the past in the Sacco-Vanzetti, Scottsboro, Martinsville Seven and other cases."

"We urge the religious leaders of our country of all faiths and denominations to pray for the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, to enlist the aid of their congregations in this humane cause and to communicate their feelings to the President."

Flaxer Contempt Case Dismissed

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Charges of contempt of Congress against Abram Flaxer, president of the United Public Workers of America, were dismissed today by chief district judge Bolitha J. Laws.

Two days ago Judge Burnita S. Matthews dismissed one count of the four-count indictment issued by the Federal Grand Jury here after Flaxer refused to answer questions put to him by the McCarran witchhunting subcommittee. Today, Flaxer was scheduled to

go on trial on the three remaining counts. Assistant U. S. attorney William Hitz admitted he had no evidence to convict Flaxer and asked for a postponement. Defense attorney David Rein pointed out that Flaxer had been within his constitutional rights in refusing answers to the committee's questions.

Judge Laws held that Flaxer was entitled to trial as scheduled, and when Hitz confessed he was unable to proceed, the judge dismissed the indictment.

Not only the progressive-led unions but some of the most conservative AFL unions had protested the effort to force Abram Flaxer to reveal his union's membership list.

The Brotherhood of Carpenters, AFL, carried a strong editorial of protest in its official organ last July. The Carpenters endorsed the statement of Hugo Ernst, president of the AFL's Hotel-International, which denounced the persecution of Flaxer.

The three counts dismissed

against Flaxer yesterday were deliberately tacked on to the first, which was based on his refusal to give up the membership rolls. Those three counts, which the prosecution knew were invalidated by other court decisions, would have held Flaxer in contempt for refusing to answer questions regarding his political opinions that might have caused self-incrimination. The object of those questions was to cover up with red-baiting a dangerous precedent-setting move aimed at destroying the union.

Why Isn't Dewey Called in Crime Probe?

By MICHAEL SINGER

What's behind the refusal of the State Crime Commission to summon Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, chief advisor to President-elect Eisenhower and probably the most influential figure in the new Administration, to the witness stand? "There was nothing in the testi-

mony that would suggest any basis for calling the governor," said Ben A. Matthews, chief counsel to the Commission, when asked whether he intended to question Dewey during present crime hearings.

Matthews made this statement after Commission hearings disclosed:

1-That Arthur Schwartz, one of Dewey's closest aides and a top figure in Albany, was Luchese's lawyer during application hearings in 1945 for a "certificate of good conduct" to the racketeer.

2-That Armand Chakalian, Administrative Aide to Myles Lane, Smith Act prosecutor in Foley Sq. interceded with Dewey in Albany on behalf of Luchese.

3-That Chakalian said during the hearings that Dewey told him: "Get in touch with Mr. (Paul) Lockwood, (Dewey's chief counsel) in a couple of months."

4-That Lockwood then referred Chakalian to Charles Breitel, then Dewey's executive secretary and now a Supreme Court Justice.

5-That Dewey told Chakalian his efforts on behalf of Luchese were "laudable."

6-That Chakalian went to Albany on behalf of Luchese with James Bruno, Republican district leader, an intimate friend of the racketeer.

7-That on April 18, 1950 Luchese was granted a certificate of good conduct.

The State Crime Commission, headed by ex-Supreme Court Justice Joseph M. Proskauer, was set up by the governor, following the Senate Crime probes in New York state last year.

At that time Dewey refused Sen. Estes Kefauver's request to testify before the Committee after hearings in Slatkova Springs and in upstate Republican-dominated counties revealed a cesspool of underworld political connections similar to the Tammany-Costello-O'Dwyer disclosures in New York City.

FORCED TO ACT

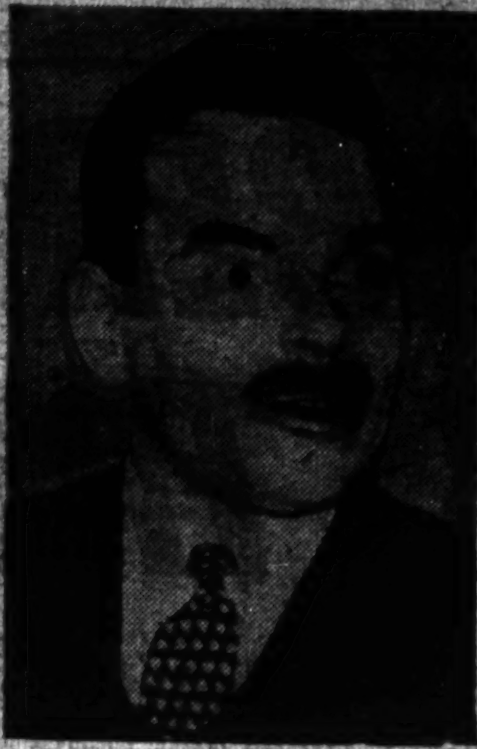
Unable to explain his refusal to testify on this corruption, Dewey was compelled by public outrage to set up his own "investigation" commission. After more than a year of dawdling and private in-

quiries, the Commission is now probing Democratic-controlled politics in this city.

With an eye on the 1953 mayoralty election Dewey is using the Commission to force the Democrats to work out a bipartisan nominee for the mayoralty—a move that would help break the Democratic grip on the city's political machine.

With the sweeping control of the Legislature in the wake of the Eisenhower victory, and determined to go beyond the present bipartisan deal which gives Republicans upstate and Albany control while permitting the Democrats to dominate City Hall, the governor is going all-out to take over the entire state political apparatus. The Proskauer Commission is aimed at

(Continued on Page 4)



DEWEY

Smith Act Bail Fight Stirs St. Louis Circles

By CARL HIRSCH

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 17.—Behind the struggle against excessive bail for the Smith Act victims in the St. Louis area is a story of broken families, women and small children separated from their loved ones.

Three Communist leaders, James Forest, Marcus "Al" Murphy and Robert Manewitz, are completing nine weeks in the St. Louis county jail. The government has placed a \$90,000 price tag on their release.

The holding of the three men has aroused concern and opposition and anger far beyond the circles of progressives here.

You hear the case being discussed in a barbershop where one customer raises the question, "Now what sense does it make to set a bail of \$40,000 on an ordinary working man—if I had to furnish that kind of bail, I'd stay in jail forever."

At an unemployment compensation office, people waiting in line begin discussing the case of Missouri Communists being held

on high bail until someone asked the question, "Well, what are they charged with?" Nobody could give the answer.

And the influential St. Louis Post-Dispatch has asked editorially how the Justice Department can "justify setting bail 10 or more times as high as seems customary."

Besides the three imprisoned men, the setting of the high bail has victimized a group of families in cruel fashion.

Bob Manewitz has a two-year-old youngster named Alan, and another boy, Mark, who will be six on Nov. 21.

The imprisoned electrical worker's wife, Irma, spends most of her time in the bail fight.

The older lad recently whispered shyly in her ear, "If Daddy doesn't come home soon, I won't

(Continued on Page 3)

READERS SPEAK UP WITH \$

(Continued from Page 1)

lected from friends towards the \$30,000 needed," their message declares. "The Daily Worker is an indispensable aid in clarifying issues before the people in these perilous times of developing war and fascist hysteria. As an organizer for the people's actions for peace, economic security, equal rights for the Negro people and elementary rights for all the people, the Daily deserves wide support."

Here are some of last week's contributions:

From Denver on Friday we received \$20 contributed to our \$50,000 fund campaign by a pioneer who helped build up the west.

"He really needs the money for clothes," writes our reader who collected the money, but he said "the clothes can wait, the Worker is more important."

Garment workers of New York, electrical and textile workers in Massachusetts, farmers in Connecticut, Michigan and upstate New York helped swell our total by more than \$900 Friday. It gave us more than \$7,000 for the week, and placed us within shooting distance of the added \$10,000 we said last Monday we needed to obtain by today.

We expect the week-end mail will bring us up to, or at least close to, that figure. This will give us a total of \$20,000 in the first month of our campaign, which we expect to complete before Christmas. Excluding week - ends, it means we will have to receive from you, our readers, an average of \$1,200 a day each day up to Christmas week. It's a tall order, but it is essential to the life of our paper. And so we know you will see it is done.

A group of garment workers, who have been steadily collecting in their shops, sent another \$60 Friday, making \$162 turned in thus far by this one group. They asked that \$15 be credited to Tinsley's column, \$20 to Berry's and \$25 to Morris!

And from our fighting Freedom of the Press Committee in Massachusetts comes another \$70, of which \$15 came from readers in Lynn; \$20 from Roxbury; \$10 from Quincy; \$20 from Haverhill, and \$5 not specified. Close to \$800 has thus far come in from the New England states, excluding Connecticut, which is organized separately.

But Connecticut is not idle either. A group of readers in rural Connecticut sent \$50, which they wanted credited to Dave Platt and the cultural page. "As a Yale scientist professor once said," their message declared, "Seek the truth wherever it may lead in devotion to human welfare. We feel the Daily Worker and Worker live up to this."

One of the members of the National Freedom of the Press Committee, Fanny Gales, herself a garment worker, sends another \$10 collected from a dressmaker.

There is a second contribution from a supporter in Three Rivers, Michigan, and \$10 from two Michigan farmers who "simply can't let the best workingclass paper down."

A Chicagoan sends \$15 and a note saying that "on no account can we do without the paper during this period, when the necessity to fight for peace and Socialism is greater than ever."

From Newark, a couple sends \$5 with a message that the Daily Worker "keeps us from getting too side-tracked" by the pressure of pressure problems "from our responsibilities to fight for peace, democracy and a better world for all of us to live in."

There is \$10 from San Francisco, and Regina Frankfield, one of

the five Baltimore peace fighters convicted under the thought-control Smith Act, who is now awaiting a Supreme Court decision as to whether her case will be reviewed, sends \$3.

A west side woman reader, feeling the urgency of our need, borrowed \$50 to contribute to our campaign. She will repay it later.

The Communist Party section in Brooklyn's 11th A.D. came in with \$100. Similar action by every Communist Party group would put us over the top.

A Freedom of the Press group in Hammels, Far Rockaway collected \$16 and told us it is planning a party over the weekend to raise more.

And from the Albany area, a friend sent us \$40.

In addition to \$20 in bills, we received a jarful of pennies from a Brooklyn couple which did the same thing last year. The pennies amounted to \$6.40. Not a bad way

Israel Amter Aids Daily Worker Drive



AMTER

We received ten dollars from that grand old man of the American working class movement, Israel Amter, now in retirement because of illness, his wife, Sadie Van Veen, and his son and daughter-in-law. "If the Daily Worker were crippled," he writes, "the building of an American peace movement would be slowed and danger of war increased many times. The success of many working class movements depends upon the Daily Worker. It was because of it that FEPC has become a powerful issue in American life. It has served strike movements, the fight against high rents and the high cost of living."

"Yes, even more. The struggle for Socialism depends in great part upon its strength in the shops and homes of the land."

to collect funds year - round for the Worker campaign.

A 15-year-old earned \$5 by singing in an Episcopal Church choir which he sends us because he would not have us go the way of the Compass. "The Worker represents a more important cause than the Compass ever did," he writes.

A familiar contributor sends \$1 - his fifth contribution - "to put theory into practice." He promises more.

"To the miracle that is the Daily," writes a "devoted reader" in sending us a 10-spot; and a Brooklynite sends another \$10 "as an expression of gratitude for the many hours of pleasure and enlightenment."

"May your paper lead all in the near future; keep going, you're all that's left," writes another contributor in enclosing \$5.

Negro Editor Jailed in S. C. For Exposing Rape Frameup

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 17.—Negroes throughout the state are fighting mad over the vindictive 60-day chain gang sentence given to John H. McGray, militant editor of the Columbia Lighthouse and Informer, a Negro weekly McGray began serving his sentence last week after more than a score of his followers in the Progressive Democratic Party offered to take his place.

The sentence was imposed on McGray in August, 1951, at which time he appealed to the South Carolina Supreme Court. The higher court handed down its ruling against the popular Negro editor last Nov. 5, after he had led 80,000 Negro voters against the attempt of Gov. James F. Byrnes to place the state in the Eisenhower column.

McGray's difficulties with the Dixiecrats began in 1950, when he published an interview with a Negro victim of a rape frameup. White supremacy officials used an obsolete law to convict McGray on a "libel" charge. The charge was not brought against McGray until the frameup victim, 24-year-old Willie Talbert, had been executed.

The wide interest in the case throughout South Carolina and surrounding states won a parole for the young editor, but Judge Steve C. Griffith, the trial judge, revoked the parole after McGray took two routine trips, one to Chicago and the other to Durham, N.C.

An Associated Press reporter, Del Booth, also of Columbia, was indicted back in 1950 along with McGray, but the case against Booth, a white man, is considered closed.

Dixiecrat leaders have labeled McGray their number one enemy in the state. It was due to McGray's leadership that J. Strom Thurmond, Dixiecrat Presidential candidate in 1948, was defeated in the 1950 race for a U.S. Senate seat by Olin D. Johnson. McGray has been one of the leaders in the fight to abolish school segregation in South Carolina and win equal salaries for Negro teachers.

The persecution of McGray, his supporters explain, was due to his refusal to cooperate with state officials, even when he was offered huge sums of money. It is said that McGray could be quite

wealthy if he refrained from his attacks on the Dixiecrat state government and its segregation policies.

Orally and through written communications, leaders and rank-and-file Negroes are demanding that Judge Griffith reconsider his sentence and that the Parole Board grant McGray a full pardon. Along with these have gone bitter denunciations of Gov. Byrnes.

In hundreds of churches throughout the state, pastors devoted sermons to the McGray case, and a defense committee headed by Mrs. Andrew W. Simkins, of Columbia; A. J. Clemente, of Charleston, and Julius E. Williams, of Spartanburg went about mobilizing protests from the state's 850,000 Negroes.

In a statement just before he surrendered to serve his sentence, McGray told his followers:

"Men are made to be spent in civil rights, just as they are spent on battlefields. I am not better than any other man. I want no more nor less than that man."

A group of friends will keep McGray's paper running while he is in prison.

Grand Jury Quizzes Four Union Leaders

Four independent trade union leaders appeared briefly yesterday before a special grand jury investigating alleged "subversive activities." Roy M. Cohn, special assistant U. S. Attorney General, in charge of the investigation, said that additional union officials would be haled before the committee today.

Those questioned were Ben Gold, president International Fur and Leather Workers Union; David Livingston, president, Local 65, Distributive, Processing and Office Workers of America, and Lawrence Kelly, and Dominic Panza, vice-presidents of the American Communications Association.

Although Cohn declined to comment, it is understood that the four were questioned concerning the anti-Communist affidavit under the Taft-Hartley Act.

The Daily Worker presents

a discussion of Joseph Stalin's important article analyzing the operation law of economic laws under socialism, and the relations between the Socialist and capitalist nations.

Speaker
JOHN PITTMAN
Foreign Editor of the
Daily Worker

Friday at 8:30 p.m.

Yugoslav Hall
405 W. 41 St. — Adm. 50¢

A second phase of the discussion will be conducted by Pittman the following Friday, Nov. 22 at the same hall.

PLAN FOR 250 FROM N.Y. AT NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL MEET

Plans are being rounded out for sending 250 delegates from New York City to the Second Annual Convention of the Negro Labor Council, to be held this week-end in Cleveland, Ohio, it was announced yesterday.

Officials of the Greater New York Negro Labor Council said the delegates, representing unionists in the main, would leave by train, bus and auto. A special train has been chartered by the GNYNLC, a bus has been chartered by a union rank and file group and another busload is expected to go from Harlem.

Delegates wishing to go by special train, leaving Grand Central Station Thursday night at 11, are advised to make reservations at the Negro Labor Council offices, 53 W. 125 St., or phone Sacramento 2-0880. Mrs. Victoria Garvin, NLC secretary, announced no reservations for the train will be made except at her office. The train will return on Monday at 7 a.m.

Brooklyn will send 50 delegates, most of them by auto, a Brooklyn NLC official said. About 10 of these will be from church and community groups.

Convention sessions will begin Friday, 8 p.m., and run through Saturday and Sunday. Business sessions will be held in the Cleveland Municipal Auditorium, East Sixth Street and Lakeside Ave. All delegates are to report to convention headquarters, Cleveland Negro Labor Council, 5311 Woodland Ave., Room 4.

HARVESTER PACT RATIFIED; FIGHT ON SPEEDUP SEEN

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—Harvester workers returned to the plants today to resume a bitter struggle against wage-cutting and other issues which remained unresolved by the settlement that ended an 88-day strike in eight plants.

The 30,000 UE Farm Equipment workers voted for ratification of the new contract, which contained some improvements. The workers recognized, however, the danger of the provisions forced on them by the company which threatens union security and lays the basis for speedup and wage chiselling.

Gerald Fielde, chairman of the UE National Harvester Conference Board, characterized the settlement as being substantially the same as that in the UAW-CIO end of the Harvester chain.

He pointed out, however, that the United Electrical Union had no choice but to accept what he called a "pound of flesh" settlement in the face of the company's strikebreaking drive at a calculated loss of \$60 million profits and its readiness to go the limit in smashing the union.

"Under such circumstances, despite the justice of the union de-

mands, it would have been incorrect to sacrifice the membership to a starve-out operation and eventual return to work without any contract," Fielde declared.

He pointed out that the giant farm implement firm settled with UE three days after Harvester openly announced they would never sign a contract with this union again.

HEROIC STRUGGLE

The settlement ended a heroic strike struggle which had to contend with Congressional witch-hunts, police strikebreaking, mass arrests, injunctions and frameups, climaxed in the phony murder indictment of Harold Ward, a Negro union leader, whose trial will open next Monday.

"Our union has weathered the most powerful anti-union drive in modern history," Fielde declared.

While the union was forced to accept new "earnings objectives" for piece workers and reclassification of day workers, the contract includes the following:

A seven-cent an hour wage boost; a modified union shop; liberalization of vacation schedules.

The new three-year contract also applies to the two UE shops which were not on strike, the Canton, Ill., plant and the twine mill in Chicago.

Elizabeth Flynn Stresses Broad Smith Act Peril

By HARRY RAYMOND

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn told a prosecutor in the Foley Square Smith Act trial yesterday that persons who decline to defend civil rights of Communists are in great danger of losing their own rights to think and speak freely.

She gave this warning when assistant prosecutor David L. Marks, in cross-examining Miss Flynn, expressed the view that the Communist Party, in defending victims of the Smith Act, is defending the existence only of the party.

Marks asked if the Communist Party had expressed opposition to the prosecution of the 11 national party leaders convicted in 1949. She said it did.

"That was based on no more than to defend the existence of the Communist Party," Marks asked.

"Oh, no. It was based on more than that," Miss Flynn replied.

Marks produced a statement by the party's national committee, published May 11, 1950, dealing with the Supreme Court's decision upholding the conviction of the 11 party leaders.

He pointed to the phrase: "Freedom, like peace, is indivisible."

"What does that mean in the context of the whole article?" he asked.

Miss Flynn read the article quickly.

"What the national committee is saying here," she stated, "is that these attacks are on the rights of all the people."

TROTSKYITE CASE

Marks brought up the 1940 case of the Trotskyites.

"This has nothing to do with this case," interjected defense attorney Mary Kaufman.

Marks then got into an argument with defense counsel over introduction of an editorial in the June 12, 1944, issue of the Daily Worker

on the persecution of the Trotskyites in Minneapolis.

Defense attorney John T. McTernan took issue with the prosecutor's statement that the editorial called for "speedy conviction" of the Minneapolis defendants. He pointed out the editorial was actually referring to the 29 pro-Nazis on trial in Washington, and in passing referred to the Trotskyites as "traitors."

Argument on use of material dealing with the Trotskyite case continued until the court recessed. The trial reconvenes this morning.

Earlier, Marks introduced parts of five documents and tried to contradict Miss Flynn's testimony that some months before Jacques Duclos, French Communist leader, wrote an article criticizing U. S. Communists, Eugene Dennis and other members of the national committee of the Communist Political Association expressed criticisms of the policies adopted under Earl Browder's leadership.

Marks stressed that the documents, dated before June, 1945, praised Browder.

Miss Flynn told how, in April, 1945, members of the "national board made 'sharp criticisms' of CPA policy in connection with 'what was happening at the UN meeting in San Francisco.'"

She added that at the April meeting Dennis proposed a special meeting to review policy.

COMING TOMORROW

LABOR AND THE NATION

A series on
Some Post-Election Perspectives
By
SAM DOUGLAS

- What new threats does labor face?
- Why did Eisenhower win?
- What was labor's role in the election?
- How can labor meet the new threats and unite the nation to halt the reactionary drive?

French CP Again Rips Marty, Tillon

PARIS, Nov. 12.—The French Communist press today continued its criticism of Andre Marty and Charles Tillon, who had been removed from leadership posts by the Communist Party because of refusal to carry out decisions.

The newspaper L'Humanite, in a front page denunciation of "deviationists and factionalists," said "lies and duplicity govern their relationships with the party."

It accused Marty of keeping in close touch with his brother although the brother has been an enemy of the Communists for 25 years and "is a freemason . . . in close touch with police."

It has said he and Tillon "plotted against their comrades" and questioned party policies.

The Communist Federation of the Haute Vienna Department charged Charles Gougeon and said he had hidden party funds for "factionalist propaganda." Gougeon was expelled from the Communist Party Sunday.

Political Hacks Testify on "Rewards"

By MICHAEL SINGER and ROBERT FRIEDMAN

It was Wardheeler's Day at the State Crime Commission hearings at the N. Y. County Courthouse yesterday as Tammany small-fry testified on how they got government jobs, involving pay but no work, for "services rendered." But while the Dewey-ap-

pointed Commission was airing this district-level political corruption, it was bypassing the story of the tieup between Thomas "Three Finger Brown" Luchese, alleged underworld kingpin, and such top political figures as Federal Judge Thomas P. Murphy; State Supreme Court Judge Irving M. Saypol, prosecutor of the Rosenbergs, and Myes Lane, prosecuting the Foley Square Smith Act trial.

Lane, who belatedly yelped for "probe" of his U. S. Attorney's office after he and his top aide, Armand Chankalian, were linked to Luchese, yesterday got an unwelcome answer to his plea. The Federal Bar Association of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut announced it had begun an investigation of Lane's office.

Lane yesterday continued his effort to cover up testimony linking him to Luchese. He said the Grand Jury would be convened, possibly Thursday, to "probe" Luchese.

At the hearing, Carmine DeSapio, Tammany leader, was ordered off the stand by commission member Ignatius Wilkerson, after DeSapio charged he did not want to be "slandered" or "blackballed" by implication.

It was revealed that DeSapio had been deferred as being in "essential" employment in 1944 although he had no job at that time. Bert Stand, former Tammany secretary, testified it was his impression he had to be "nice" to Frank Costello because of the racketeer's close connections with county leaders.

Although Bronx Republican boss John J. Knewitz was the Commission's first witness, the local press was busy yesterday describing the probe as entirely an expose-Tammany affair.

Yesterday's testimony brought out that Tammany men were rewarded with jobs at \$1,800 to \$3,200 involving no work.

Irving Dolen, treasurer of the Jefferson Democratic Club in Manhattan's 6th A.D., demolished previous testimony by district leader Sidney Moses, who had said almost \$8,000 in club funds went for "social service" work among the needy.

Dolen said that from 1945 through 1951, he made out checks totaling \$6,900, at Moses' request, to other individuals.

One \$1,000 check was exhibited, made out to George Ziegler, Moses' brother-in-law. The check stub bearing the notation that it

was a "loan" to Moses.

Commission counsel, Ben Matthews asked:

"Was the loan ever repaid?" Dolen replied: "Not to my knowledge."

Joseph Ricca, a clerk in a liquor store owned by his wife, co-leader with Moses in the 8th A.D., said he had received a government clerkship as a reward for 37 years as district captain.

Q. What were your duties?

A. Nothing.

Ricca said he did not even go to Washington to collect his pay as a clerk, first in the office of former Rep. Michael Edelstein (D-NY) and then in the office of Rep. Arthur C. Klein (D-NY). His checks were mailed to him.

Ricca complained, however: "I never make any money in politics. I always have to work on the side."

Another witness, Eugene Morrison, said that on his "political payroll job" he had to work only weekends and nights, for \$50 a week, as an inspector in the Manhattan borough president's office.

"I came to a street and if I saw a hole, I'd report it," his testimony said.

When testimony touched on Brooklyn's 18th A. D., bailiwick of

the late Irwin Steingut, minority leader in the State Assembly, Commission chairman Joseph Proskauer intervened to claim it wasn't fair to name a man unable to present his rebuttal.

Observers pointed out that if the Dewey-appointed Proskauer were so anxious to make "rebuttals" possible, Murphy, Lane, Saypol and the other top politicians linked to Luchese should have been called in the wake of last Friday's disclosures.

Lewis Warns Of 'Unrest' in Coal Industry

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers president warned today that the coal industry will be rocked by "unrest, confusion and interference" unless the government grants the full \$1.90-a-day wage increase.

Lewis appeared with Harry M. Moses, chief negotiator for the soft coal industry, to urge economic stabilizer Roger L. Putnam to overrule the WSB which cut the increase to \$1.50.

Press Roundup

THE TIMES' C. L. Sulzberger boasts that the fascist General Papagos won Sunday's Greek election with Washington's "covert support." Now this is very odd, because only a day before, the Times prominently displayed the demand by Washington's Charles A. Sprague that the UN bar action against the murderous racism of South Africa's white supremacists. Sulzberger also explained, prior to the Greek election, that Washington likes Papagos because he'll keep all the Greek democrats in jail. The backers of the general's chief foe, Plastiras were quoted as "vigorously" denying that their man intended to free all political prisoners. The pledge was "just campaign talk." Sulzberger's gleeful acceptance of duplicity as a political principle is significant for many more Americans than are interested in the Greek election. Because it's clear that the Times sees the pledge of a Korean peace as "just campaign talk," too.

THE WORLD-TELEGRAM headlines: "1,100,000 Will Be Target in Dec. 13 A-Bomb Test." Nothing like a little mass slaughter for the Christmas spirit, is there? . . . The Telegram likes Myles Lane's "frank, open attitude" in saying—after his link to underworld racketeers was uncovered—that he welcomes "public scrutiny of all my official acts." Pretty cute, eh? Do Lane and the Telegram really think the public won't note the careful emphasis on "official" acts? Nobody is so dumb as to believe that the Smith Act prosecutor's traffic with gangsters went on his record books.

THE NEWS trots for a novel, "Executive Suite," because it conveys the "fierce creative joy and satisfaction" Big Business executives get in cutting each other's throats and, primarily, of course—the public's. As the News, in a strangely offhand manner, mentions, the author of "Executive Suite" is a "businessman." The paper has been waiting for years for some writer to "humanize" Wall Street's pirates, but it seems only one of the family would do it.

THE POST joins the Times in assuring its readers that everything was pure and above reproach in the relations between Luchese, Judge Murphy and other government officials. They were just "guillible," it seems.

THE JOURNAL-AMERICAN'S George Rothwell Brown says the U. S. should break off diplomatic relations with Russia because it has "violated every one" of its "pledges." That's not true, of course, but maybe Mr. Brown should study the prospect of the American people's breaking with the Eisenhower-Wall Street crowd who, even before moving into the White House, are already announcing that they will violate their pledges of peace in Korea and lowered taxes.

THE HERALD TRIBUNE: Everybody's saying the last rites over NATO, but Walter Lippmann bravely insists that the reason Europeans know Russia will never attack them is because NATO is a "success" which has made aggression "unprofitable." Would it really be so painful, Mr. Lippmann, to admit that Europeans fear no Soviet aggression because they see that peace is the keystone of socialist policy?—R. F.

On the Way

by Abner W. Berry

Will Dewey Blast His Jimcrow Hotel?

GOVERNOR THOMAS E. DEWEY, during the election campaign, posed a few times as the all-out fighter against jimcrow. At least twice he blasted Sen. John J. Sparkman, the Democratic Vice Presidential nominee, as a "jimcrow candidate." And the New York governor and his lieutenant, Senator Irving Ives, never tire of taking credit for a "state FEPC law," which had to be blasted through the Republican-led legislature in the war years by an irresistible combination of labor and the Negro people.

But last Saturday, in the Hotel Theresa, the Greater New York Negro Labor Council snatched the civil rights flag from Dewey and challenged the state and city administration to do something about the job jimcrow which is supposed to be abolished. The labor council wanted to know why its survey revealed that Negro hotel workers were barred from all of the better paying jobs. And they wanted to know why it was that Dewey's State Commission Against Discrimination had done so little about this phase of racism in employment.

THREE OF THE HOTELS which bar Negroes from clerical, supervisory and managerial positions, according to the Labor Council report, are the Roosevelt, Commodore and Biltmore. Dewey's personal hotel is the Roosevelt. I wonder whether Dewey has noticed the absence of Negro clerks, waiters, housekeepers and bellmen there. Or did he notice this and charge it to the fact that Negro workers did not want these jobs.

Worker after worker took the

floor last Saturday afternoon in the Labor Council conference on hotel jobs and related how employers refused them jobs, saying the Negro worker was "either too young, too old, too short or too tall." It was revealed that Dewey's own State Commission Against Discrimination has received 103 complaints against these jimcrow hotels.

It is not known just how many of these complaints were lodged against the hotel where the governor maintains a suite as his New York City home. But the job facts of life do put Dewey in the same boat, as regards Negro jobs in his residence, with the Republican Vice President-elect, Richard Nixon, who has agreed not to admit Negroes to his Washington and California residences except as domestic workers.

It seems that someone should suggest to Dewey that he follow up his blast at Alabama jimcrow (which he made at a safe distance in Upstate New York) with a prompt protest against the policies of the Hotel Roosevelt's management. He could even back up his protest by finding a more democratic roof, thereby wedding his anti-jimcrow words to civil rights action.

By the same token, the Republican National Committee should be informed, as the delegates were last Saturday, that the Hotel Commodore, which housed their national headquarters maintains the same policy as the Roosevelt. And the Democrats who hole-up in the Biltmore, ditto.

THE NEGRO Labor Council is bringing the question of Ne-

gro job rights down from the heights of the meaningless political platitude to the level of a day-to-day "pork chops" issue. Their discussion showed that in doing this they were furthering the unity of Negro and white workers so that together they could raise the starvation wages now paid in most workers—Negro and white—in the hotel industry.

We can expect to hear much more about the campaign launched last Saturday to break the jimcrow walls in the hotel industry which keep Negroes from every one of the better-paying jobs as clerks, carpenters, plumbers, housekeepers, floor supervisors, waiters, captains, banquet waiters, bartenders, chefs, bakers and cooks. What we hear is not likely to come from Dewey, Eisenhower, or the Democratic Party leaders. But the GNLNLC is basing itself upon the workers for its action and not on the old party politicians who cynically have used the civil rights issue as a device for manipulating votes.

Thanks to the following for contributions toward keeping the Daily Worker and the Worker afloat so that we can continue reporting and supporting such campaigns as the one just begun by the GNLNLC:

R. S., New York City, "two of your most staunch readers and supporters, \$10. . . H. and J., New York City, \$10, "that our children may live under true democracy" . . . Two friends, \$10 . . . A railroad worker, Chicago, \$10 . . . Moranda Smith LYL Club, Bronx \$50 . . . A Hoboken Mother, \$40, because "we want American boys home in the good old U. S. A." . . . Two Tenants of Stuyvesant Town, \$10 "for the paper which best fights jimcrow" . . . Jefferson School Student, \$5 . . . "A Stomach Fighter for Negro Rights," Brooklyn, \$10 . . . Two Bronx Friends, \$5 . . . A Group of Newspaper Workers, \$15 . . . M. and J. K. Harlem, \$5. Now we are getting under way. Keep 'em rolling and we'll soon lick this threatening crisis. Already acknowledged \$238; noted above, \$180. To date: \$418.

Dewey

(Continued from Page 2)

Tammany Hall, Mayor Impellitteri and other Democratic big-wigs to accept Republican demands for the mayoralty—or else.

HOGAN'S AMBITIONS

The leading aspiration for the City Hall post is District Attorney Frank S. Hogan—bound to Dewey as his aide when the governor was D.A. and one of Dewey's fondest admirers. Yet, ironically enough, the Democratic powers, statewide and locally, are pushing Hogan's candidacy on their own ticket. It is not altogether unlikely that for the first time in city history a chief executive will be beholden to Republicans while nominated by Democrats.

Hogan is a registered Democrat and the New York Times last Saturday editorialized on just such a possibility. Discussing the crime hearings the Times, without mentioning Hogan, said:

"There is an earlier, and surer, remedy, and that is to elect a Mayor in November, 1953, who is not beholden to Tammany for his election or for past or future favors. This can be done by electing a Republican, a Republican-Liberal, or a fusionist who may be a Democrat to begin with. . . ."

Such a candidate is D. A. Frank S. Hogan—Dewey's man.

Even if the Democrats did not nominate Hogan and the Republicans did, the chances are that the Democrats would name a weak candidate in opposition, one that would not upset the bipartisan mayoralty deal.

Chairman Judge Proskauer and counsel Ben A. Matthews are trying hard to plug the gaps in the crime testimony which are pouring out revelations embarrassing to the governor. On several occasions the chairman has cut off testimony mentioning the governor, has uttered implied rebukes to Matthews for continuing the interrogation along those lines, and has made it clear to reporters that "reputable" citizens would not be held liable for damaging disclosures made by gangsters, racketeers and political leaders who admitted relationships with them.

But Dewey's commission cannot put Tammany and the Democratic machine on the spot without risking involvement of the very GOP patrons which created the probe. It is this contradiction that Proskauer is desperately trying to solve.

How to finger the Democrats without naming the Republicans? This is the enigma of the Commission.

Tammany befriended Luchese. So, according to the racketeer, did Arthur Schwartz, Dewey's close advisor. And Luchese hinted that Dewey was friendly, as was Sen. Wicks and Lockwood and Bretel—all in Dewey's brain-trusting cabinet.

The Commission has become frightened with its own Pandora Box.



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How the People of Moscow Celebrated 35th Anniversary

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW
HOW DID FOLKS HERE celebrate their big 35th anniversary holiday? Here are some random observations of an American in Moscow 35 years after the first workers and farmers government was established.

Midnight, Nov. 7. . . . Now the holiday is really warming up. Walk through any residential neighborhood and you'll hear the accordion and people singing. . . . Just about now most folks are reaching the end of the holiday feast. Finishing that meal was a feat in itself. . . . Casual-like little Dima said to our little boy in kindergarten: "We're going to have 22 zukusky at our dinner."

"Zukusky" is what you eat before the real meal is even served.

Our friend Nina was describing the "zukusky" she was preparing for her Nov. 7 table. Three kinds of sausage—Ukrainian, Polish and Liver. That's roughly equivalent to salami, liverwurst and baloney. . . . Two kinds of herring, one marinated, the other plain. . . . Pickled mushrooms. . . . Pickled cucumbers and tomatoes. . . . Vinagrette. That's a salad of beets, meat, pickles, and potatoes, smothered in mayonaisse and vinegar. . . . Cabbage "provencal." That's pickled cabbage with slices of apples and cranberries. . . . Two

kinds of fish in tomato sauce. . . . Jellied calf's head. . . . Porozhky, that is, meat pies, cabbage pies, egg pies and cheese pies.

Zukusky wouldn't be zukusky without vodka. And on Nov. 7 vodka is consumed in pretty awesome quantities. . . . Shortly after the revolution they tried prohibition. But they got rid of that far quicker than we passed our repeal amendment.

After "zukusky" and vodka, Nina's guests got down to serious eating. First there was chicken noodle soup with meat pies on the side. . . . Then the main dish, chicken along with cutlet, or prepared hamburgers. . . . Finally dessert—jelly pies, cake, fruit and candy. . . . And of course the meal is downed to the accompaniment of wine, nearly a liter to an adult dinner.

Following that you—that is, the Russians—are in a mood for the accordion, or as in Nina's case, for gramophone records and singing, tuneful and jolly.

EARLY IN THE EVENING of the 7th there was the salute. . . . Brilliant firework displays and searchlight beams crisscrossing the skies above every one of the numerous Moscow squares. . . . Besides, all the trade union clubs had special concerts and theater parties that evening.

To get the real mood of the people on the parade you have

to see them first in the side streets when they assemble for the march to Red Square. . . . They dance and sing while waiting. On every street there are stands selling hot coffee and drinks, food and sweets and fruit. Some stands had the first tangerines just up from Georgia. . . . Then you have to see the radiant faces of the people of young and old as they pass Lenin's mausoleum when they wave to Stalin and the other Soviet leaders. . . .

On the trolley bus going home from the square a middle aged man who has had a drink and more after the parade is saying to his fellow passengers: "Comrades, you understand what kind of holiday this is? It's the 35th October. Once I was a partisan in the woods. Now I can celebrate."

Moscow is quiet on the morning of the 8th. Not till the afternoon do the streets and square crowd up again. . . . This is another day of feasting and holiday making. . . . Theater, concert halls, worker's clubs are packed for regular and special performances. . . . On Sunday the 9th, Nina says she began

(Continued on Page 7)

Coming in the weekend WORKER
Teacher Trials by Bernard Barton

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TIMING AN H-BOMB BLAST

THE NEWSPAPERS EXULT that a bomb has been exploded by U.S. forces, capable of reducing entire cities to fire and ashes. But the whole world views the announcement of the claimed explosion of the H-bomb with dread if an H-bomb was actually be exploded, some questions are in order.

Why was the H-bomb—produced at a cost of billions of dollars which could supply thousands of badly needed new homes—exploded at this time? Is it because Washington wants to brandish a new fearsome weapon in an effort to bully its way out of a foreign policy which is running into crisis and bankruptcy?

Just consider the timing of the announcement. The UN is debating a way to end the Korean War and the Washington delegation finds it more and more difficult to have its way. There is, for example, Pakistan, whose delegate wants to know why the slaughter cannot be stopped now.

Even in Western Europe, which has been considered the Pentagon's most reliable base of operations, opposition rises from all classes to the war and armaments policy which is driving those countries into bankruptcy and depriving them of badly needed markets.

On top of that the demand for peace grows louder and more insistent at home as well as all over the world. Eisenhower was elected because the people were disgusted with Truman's war program, especially the Korea slaughter. Eisenhower made demagogic promises on Korea which he has no intention of carrying out.

Truman's explosion of the H-bomb is an effort to lend the President-elect a "helping hand" to renege on his promises, by producing a super-weapon in an effort to bulldoze the rest of the world into line and to delude the American people with the belief that there is a way to win wars without heavy American casualties. Truman is trying to twist the election mandate for peace into a mandate for war.

But neither the world nor the American people will be cowed or deluded. The promises of an easy "police action" in Korea are too fresh in the minds of the people. They know further that just as the Atom bomb did not frighten the Soviet Union nor provide the Pentagon with a secret weapon monopoly, so the H-bomb will also not succeed in this purpose.

The people do not want bombs and death. They want peace, jobs and homes.

They want an immediate cease-fire in Korea with negotiations on the prisoner-of-war issue to be continued. This matter should be settled under the rules of the Geneva convention. They want international agreement to do away with A-bombs, H-bombs and all other weapons designed to destroy civilian populations.

MALAN'S U.S. FRIENDS

WHEN CHARLES A. SPRAGUE arose last Saturday in the United Nations Political Committee to defend the racist policies of South African Premier Daniel F. Malan he disgraced the United States and exposed the hypocrisy of the bi-partisan "free world" crusaders.

Sprague, representing a corrupt administration responsible for the bloody intervention into the internal affairs of Korea, a colored nation, invoked the infamous doctrine of "state's rights" on an international scale to protect the white supremacists in South Africa.

And it should be noted that Sprague and his white supremacy bosses want to avoid any precedents which could lead to action against the racist violations of the UN Charter in the U. S.

The Arab-African-Asian bloc of nations had demanded that the UN act to enforce the Charter against Malan white supremacists who have disfranchised the Negro majority and all colored persons in South Africa. Sprague answered this genuine demand for freedom with a typical Dixiecrat dodge couched in the language of diplomacy. "We would leave enforcement [of democracy for all in South Africa]," Sprague declared, "to the lively conscience of the citizens of each country and to the public opinion of the world."

Thus Sprague and the "free world" bi-partisans would leave the freedom of eight million disfranchised black South Africans and a million other colored people to the "lively conscience" of a self-professed racist who rules in the interest of a few hundred thousand white exploiters.

The African peoples, now engaging the white imperialists in struggle for their freedom from the Cape to Cairo, will not accept the Sprague formula. It should not be accepted by the American people either, for it ultimately means spreading the war from Korea to Africa. In the interest of peace and real freedom Americans will have to repudiate Sprague and join with the colonial peoples against colonialism.



The New "Alien and Sedition" Law (2)

Can There Be Democracy Here With None for Foreign-Born?

By PETTIS PERRY

(II)

ON DEC. 24, 1952, the McCarran-Walter law goes into effect. This law provides for the denaturalization of citizens who succeeded in overcoming all of the red tape of the Naturalization Department and acquiring citizenship. This is a new pro-fascist menace to the whole American people.

This new law affects 11 million people in this country! Let us multiply this by four, since the average family in the United States is composed of four people. This means that 44 million people are involved in one way or another. Every non-citizen who belongs to a progressive organization, a progressive union or any of the 148 of the 150 organizations on the Attorney General's list as subversive, is subject to prosecution under this law.

Viewed in this light it must become unmistakably clear that there is not a single international union in this country that is not affected by this bill.

TAKE THE United Mine Workers, Steelworkers, Rubber, Auto, etc., who were among the main driving force in the organization of the CIO in the middle '30s. Their memberships consist of large groups of Polish, Hungarian, Italian, Yugoslav, Ukrainian and many other people of foreign-born extraction. Will reaction forget the trade union past of these people, naturalized or not?

An attack upon the first generation, naturalized or foreign born, is bound to have serious repercussions upon the second generation.

Or, take such unions as the Needle Trades, the Amalgamated, Fur and Leather, United Electrical. If the question is put, "Who was the main driving force in the organization of these unions," the answer would be, in many instances, foreign-born workers or first generation of foreign-born extraction.

This is the meaning of these pro-fascist bills which reaction has systematically passed one after another: the Smith Act, the Voorhis Act, Taft-Hartley, McCarran, and now the McCarran-Walter Act which becomes effective Dec. 24, 1952.

IT SHOULD BE crystal clear that for the past 12 years the pro-fascist wing of the ruling class of this country has succeeded in staging a dangerous kind of amphibious landing on the Bill of Rights and the Constitution of our country. Hence the fight for the Bill of Rights today, which means a serious fight against these reactionary laws, is an integral part of the fight for peace. This is the anti-fascist wing of the peace struggle. Because reaction is driving to fascism and war, all of these laws passed behind the smoke-screen of red-baiting and anti-foreign-born attacks have succeeded in creating this kind of situation in our country.

Consider another section of the McCarran-Walter Act, which provides that all children 14 years and over, not born in the U. S. and who have no occasion to register under the Smith Act, 30 days after the act becomes law must now register, be fingerprinted and photographed. What a horrifying picture this is! But this is the reality of the situation.

Other sections of the bill provide a racist quota system for Latin America, the Caribbean areas, Africa and Asia and for all of Southern Europe. The quota, for example, for Italy is something like 5,000. For England—60,000. This is an Anglo-Saxon law which aims at limiting immigration to the "pure Aryan race," a Hitler philosophy, a Ku Klux Klan philosophy, a fascist philosophy, American style.

IT IS AGAINST these latter sections that we see arising today in the U. S. a tremendous movement, though sporadic in character and non-cohesive in outlook. This grouping includes the ADA, the NAACP, the CIO, many AFL unions, the American Jewish Congress, the Sons and Daughters of Italy. This group at present lacks a unified outlook. Some of them limit their approach to the immigration section, some to the deportation section, some to the discriminatory character of the quota system. And undoubtedly many will react to the registration of children. A number of Catholic and Protestant Churches have spoken out against the bill.

For the Left-progressive forces, the law should be fought against from top to bottom with all the influence, we have at our disposal.

The present situation cries out unmistakably for a broad peoples' movement in the defense of the Bill of Rights. That is, a movement against the McCarran-Walter Act, against the McCarran-Wood Act, against the Smith Act, against the Taft-Hartley Act, etc. A united front of all democratic forces is urgent. There must be an end to any lackadaisical or off-hand approach to attacks against the foreign born.

A realistic view must be taken of this situation. That is, that any attack upon the foreign born in any way whatsoever is an attack upon the Bill of Rights and the Constitution and upon the democratic rights of all Americans. Progressives should end the situation where this work is left solely or even primarily to the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign-Born whose excellent activities have endeared it to thousands of victims of unjust attack, and whose work is so important to defending democracy.

The real question which confronts all active progressives, in the labor movement and in all peoples' organizations defending democracy in the USA is how to bring the maximum people's pressure to bear for the routing of these new and vicious "alien and sedition" laws. This we will tackle in our concluding article tomorrow.

Washington Witch-Hunter Is 3-Time Loser

SEATTLE, Nov. 17.—For the third general election in a row the voters of Washington state have turned thumbs down on Al Canwell, who has vainly sought to make a public career out of witch-hunting.

Unofficial returns from all parts of the state give a comfortable margin in the congress-at-large race to Don Magnuson of Seattle, a 41-year-old reporter for the Seattle Times. Magnuson is the only Democrat elected in the House from the state.

Rosenbergs

(Continued from Page 1)
the Civil Rights Congress said yesterday.

"The government has fixed the crime of death for opposing to war," he said.

Over 700 at a rally last Thursday for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, at the Biltmore in Flatbush, petitioned President Truman to save the lives of these young Jewish parents.

The audience contributed \$1,000 for the campaign.

000 for the campaign.

In statements received here by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, Prof. J. Orceel of the Museum of Natural History in Paris and G. H. Burchett of London, Editor of World Unity Publications, protest the unprecedented death sentences meted out to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

Professor Orceel and five Museum research workers consider the death sentence "a crime against the universal conscience. I protest against

a judgment rendered under such circumstances and against the monstrous sentence which it sanctions. I did not think such a thing could happen in the U. S., a country where the principles of justice and liberty of the greatness of Washington and Lincoln have defenders. The execution of such a sentence will blacken the prestige of the U. S.

C. M. Burchett writes: "I wish on behalf of myself and our organization to express the horror felt at the barbaric sentence imposed upon the Rosenbergs. I have followed the trial carefully and it appears to be a repetition of the Sacco-Vanzetti crime which I followed with equal horror. This judicial outrage did incalculable damage to the U. S. judiciary and the memory will never be erased. I am not an American but I love America."

A British member of Parliament and a New Zealand Protestant church leader have announced their support of the clemency appeal for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, who face execution as the result of a frame-up trial on an "espionage" charge, it was reported yesterday by the Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

Stating that the death sentence meted out to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg is intended to cover "all the errors of all the statesmen of the world," Sydney Silverman, Labor member of the British Parliament, asked that the sentence be set aside.

From New Zealand, the Very Rev. C. W. Chandler, Dean of Waikate, wrote: "It is to be hoped that a reprieve will be granted to both these people, if not on the grounds of innocence in all particulars, at least on the grounds of human justice, especially as in this instance, it concerns two Jewish people."

Silverman's letter states, in part: "I have no hesitation at all in saying that I contemplate with horror the possibility that the death sentence could really be carried out in such a case by any civilized country, least of all by the United States of America upon whom history has placed in our time so heavy a responsibility for the wise leadership of so many nations in the onward march of civilization. No one suggests that the Rosenbergs played anything like so large a part as many who have got off with lighter sentences than death."

The Dean of Waikate's letter states, in part: "... In the first place I am of the opinion that the evidence upon which these two persons were condemned is of a very slender character. Further, much more lenient verdicts have been given to people who, on their own confession, were guilty of espionage. I think of Fuchs, Greenglass and Gold, who only received goal sentences. ... It would be cruel, inhuman and barbaric in the extreme and would raise a storm of protest throughout the world."

Urgently Needed

YCL and other Youth Publications and periodicals issued in 1937 - Box 501, Daily Worker.

Court Backs Extradition To Alabama

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The U. S. Supreme Court today ruled 8 to 1, that Ohio may return Robert Woodall, a Negro fugitive, to Alabama authorities. Woodall, now in county jail in Cleveland, has been fighting extradition for four years. He said he was beaten and otherwise brutally mistreated prior to his escape from an Alabama chain gang in 1941.

Chief Justice Vinson, writing the majority opinion, held Woodall's charges can be taken up in the Alabama courts.

Justice William O. Douglas, in a dissenting opinion, declared the majority decision meant, if Woodall's charges are true, "a return to cruel torture."

"I rebel," Douglas said, "at the thought that any human being, Negro or white, should be forced to run a gamut of blood and terror in order to get his constitutional rights."

In another action, the court granted a hearing to five Fort Bend, Tex., Negroes challenging election procedures in Fort Bend County which prevent them from voting.

out the world if, one of the chief partners in the world's democratic states, countenanced the infliction of a death penalty, where even a modicum of doubt existed as to the guilt of the persons concerned."

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 16.—More than 1,000 leaflets, in letter form, addressed to President Harry Truman, urging him to save the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, were distributed at the Democratic Party headquarters, 542 S. Broadway, by members of the Los Angeles Rosenberg Defense Committee and the Civil Rights Congress.

The leaflet pointed out: "A war

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Ausp: Civil Rights Congress

criminal like Iles Koch is free today. Tokyo Rose and Axis Sally, confessed traitors in wartime, each got sentences of 10 years in prison while the Rosenbergs, who have steadfastly maintained their innocence, were given the death sentence in time of peace, for supposedly giving information to an ally.

Picket lines will be placed at both the Broadway entrance to Democratic headquarters and at Republican party headquarters, 210 W. Fifth St., sponsored jointly by the Rosenberg Defense Committee and the CRC, it was announced.



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- 1—Your fabric, of your own choice must be purchased at MILL End before Monday, Dec. 8.
- 2—You must clip this story to the sales check with your purchase.
- 3—You can make a dress, suit, coat, evening gown, slacks or negligee.
- 4—Blouse or skirt alone will not be accepted, only if the two are combined as an ensemble.
- 5—One complete hour of sewing of your garment must be done with all contestants on a night when winner of the contest will be judged.
- 6—JUDGING WILL BE DONE ON MONDAY, DEC. 22, place to be announced.
- 7—GARMENTS will be judged on Workmanship, Finishing Touches, Fit and Work.

*Neither Quality or Quantity of fabric will be judged.

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 - 3—Silk of your own choice for dress or gown.
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CACCHIONE MEMORIAL MEETING

FRIDAY, NOV. 21

Aperion Manor, 813 Kings Highway
Brooklyn, New York

Speakers: PETTIS PERRY — SIMON W. GERSON

Cultural Program

Andersen-Nexo, Siqueiros Greet Theatre Rally for Rosenbergs

Martin Andersen-Nexo, Danish novelist, David Siqueiros, Mexican painter and Paul Eluard, French poet, are among the world famous artists who have sent messages to the "Theatre Rally" to secure clemency for the Rosenbergs to be held this Wednesday evening, Nov. 19 at Palm Garden, 306 W. 52nd St., N. Y. (The rally is open to the public).

The statement of Mr. Nexo and his wife Johanna Nexo reads:

"The death sentence is a left-over of barbaric times. No authority has the right in these times to deny life to anyone. We are for the lifting of the death sentence for the Rosenberg couple."

David Siqueiros, in his message to the rally, states:

"If the American Government sends these young heroic parents to their death, it will be remembered always as the most shameful act ever committed against American democracy."

In his statement, Paul Eluard declared:

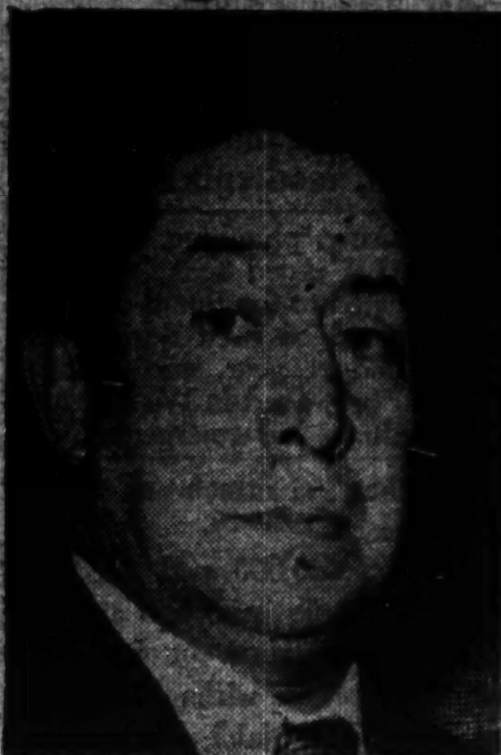
"I can only believe that all of us together, for our own sake, will save the Rosenbergs."

The expressions of these renowned artists, together with those of leading American artists, will bring to the "Theatre Rally" to secure clemency for the Rosenbergs "the spirit of Zola, Romain Rolland, Henri Barbusse and other greats of the past who brought all their eloquence to bear in the fight for those other victims of gross injustice—Alfred Dreyfus and Sacco and Vanzetti, said a spokesman for the sponsors of the rally.

In those cases, likened in the minds of countless people to the



MARTIN ANDERSEN-NEXO



DAVID SIQUEIROS

Rosenberg case, artists were moved to the creation of a veritable flood of protest literature and art. In the Sacco-Vanzetti case, more than 60 poets wrote poems decrying this awful miscarriage of justice. Three outstanding plays and nine novels were written about the case from 1927 to 1946. In the Dreyfus Case, Anatole France, Marcel Proust, Mark Twain, William Dean Howells, Anton Chekhov, Leo Tolstoy and many others fought with Emile Zola in Dreyfus' defense.

"The struggle to save the lives of the Rosenbergs similarly has moved American writers to create, in increasing numbers, poems, songs and dramatic plays. The best of these will be used at the "Theatre Rally" on Nov. 19."

Participating in the rally will be Paul Robeson, Howard daSilva, Morris Carnovsky, Martha Schlamme, John T. McManus, Lou Gilbert, Milroy Ingram, Al Moss and others.

DaSilva and Carnovsky will appear in a dramatic sketch dealing with the Rosenberg case entitled "Midnight Visitor" written by Edward Eliscu.

"From the Record," a living newspaper dramatization by Ted Pollack, author of "Wedding in Japan" will also highlight the evening's program.

The rally, organized by leading American theatre artists, "will bring to the general public which will attend, that inspiration so necessary to carry on the fight to save the Rosenbergs," said a spokesman for the artists.

SOVIET PIANIST VISITS SIBELIUS

A recent issue of the weekly journal "New Times" carries a report by E. Gilels, distinguished Soviet pianist, on his recent tour of Scandinavia.

In one part of his report, Gilels talks about his visit with the 86-year-old Finnish composer Johan Sibelius.

"During our Finnish visit we had the privilege of meeting Johan Sibelius, world-famous composer and outstanding exponent of Finnish music. Sibelius belongs to that group of Scandinavian composers

who have created magnificent realistic music marked by close kinship with the spirit of their people. His works hold a place of honor in the musical culture of his own country and of the world. They are often performed in the Soviet Union and only recently his finest symphonic productions were played in Moscow, Leningrad and Tallin.

"The road from Helsinki to the little village of Jarvenpaa, the home of the aged composer, runs through one of those pine forests that are so characteristic of the Finnish landscape, with masses of pine alternating with granite cliffs and lakes.

"Sibelius received us in his modest cottage. At the age of 86 he is still hale and hearty. He asked in detail about the latest developments in Soviet music, and showed a close acquaintance with the works of Shostakovich, Myaskovsky, Gliere, Kabalevsky and many others. We also discovered with pleasure that he has been following the work of the younger Soviet composers and welcomes the appearance of new men. He spoke in high terms of the achievements of Soviet music.

"Sibelius told us about his meet-

ing with some of the famous composers of the last century—Brahms, Grieg, Busoni—and remarked sadly: 'What a pity that I never met Tchaikovsky.' He has the highest respect for the great traditions of Tchaikovsky.

"The Finnish composer also spoke with deep feeling of his meetings with Maxim Gorky.

"He was pleased to learn that his works are so often played in the Soviet Union.

"Despite his age, Sibelius continues to work, but to my rather indiscreet question about his new productions he replied with a smile: 'I never tell anyone about my work until it is completed.'

"When we were leaving, Sibelius asked us to convey his best wishes to all Soviet musicians. The visit to Jarvenpaa is one of the pleasantest memories of our tour.

"I think that concerts by Soviet artists in Finland, Denmark and Sweden and meetings between them and cultural leaders there help a great deal to promote friendly relations between our countries. We for our part made the acquaintance of many eminent exponents of their national art and found that they were keenly interested in the cultural life of the Soviet Union."

Psychoanalysis Discussion In Masses & Mainstream

What should be the Marxist approach to psychology and psychoanalysis? Milton Howard, associate editor of the Daily Worker, gives his answer to this question in a searching article, "Materialism and Psychoanalysis," in the November issue of Masses & Mainstream. Howard sets forth four guiding principles for the development of a materialist psychology and for testing the various Freudian, post-Freudian and other reactionary psychological schools.

The November issue also includes the third installment of a series by John Howard Lawson, author of "Our Hidden Heritage"

and of many noted films and plays. The present article, "Can Anything Be Done About Hollywood?" deals with the problem of organizing film audiences to combat reactionary ideas on the screen and compel changes.

Also in the November issue are "New Tasks for Soviet Culture" by G. M. Malenkov; "Sketches of the Volga-Don" by Boris Polevoi; "Wat Invades the Libraries" by Henry Black; "Muriel Draper: Legacy of a Peace Leader" by Jessica Smith; "Our Time" by Samuel Sillen; two poems by a young Chicago poet, Shirle Chapper; book reviews and other features.

on the scoreboard— by lester rodney

H-Bomb Announcement Musings . . .

MORALITY AND HUMANITARIANISM, you see, that's why we don't stop the killing in Korea now . . . a concern for the dignity and value of each and every human being's life. . . .

Now comes the happy announcement by the moralists and humanitarians that an H-Bomb has been set off. Over the radio Sunday night heard some program called "Time Capsule," which pompously reads off the contents of a capsule being buried in the ground to be opened in 100 years so "your grandchildren will know" what 1952 was like. "The U. S. has set off a hydrogen bomb" the voice said (what indeed WILL the grandchildren think in 2052 in a world of sanity and compassion and decency and brotherhood?).

Bright faced announcers with the Winchell rapid-fire delivery and heavy dramatic pauses chatter and prattle all the day about the new thing which is "Nagasaki and Hiroshima put together—and multiplied by eight!" (It's all arithmetic, you see). On Monday, the first edition of the New York Post, one of the most pretentious moralist and humanitarian defenders of keeping the Korea war going, comes out with its biggest headline type. It is unable to contain itself and simply report for the first time that an H-Bomb has been set off. It's panting headline "BIGGER H-BOMB ON WAY."

What exactly is it they are all so proud about? Well, here is the first sentence in the Post's wire service story:

"The hydrogen super bomb, capable of destroying whole cities in a flash with blast and fire, has now joined our arsenal of atomic weapons."

Aren't YOU proud too? You, the ordinary people of the country? Doesn't this beat controlling floods and licking polio? (Can you wait till the next comic book comes out all about the H-Bomb at work?)

WHERE IS THE morality, the elementary humanitarianism, the sense of decent reason we all like to think of as being part of our country's tradition . . . all gone? Not so . . . not so far as the people are concerned, which is why the slick hucksters still have to try so desperately to shill the war program wrapped in the good words.

. . . but where do we increasingly find the substance of these good words? On the side of the new in the world. They ride with those building their future without the need for blood profits. Even in the midst of war we see it—those moving toward a new and better way of life do not bomb the homes and factories and power plants and burn and kill needlessly. They treasure culture and the decencies of the past and are careful to preserve them. . . . They do not do to our boys in prison camps the way theirs are being done by bayonets at Koje. Letters home tell us that.

They say let us first and above all, agree to outlaw and ban, right away, all these weapons of holocaust and genocide, the atom bombs, the germs. . . . "We" answer by proudly announcing the H-Bomb, a bigger and "better" one.

The papers and radio and television drone away that progressives talk upside down, say black is white . . . but where is the real upside down?

Let it be known . . . the noble virtues we heard in our class rooms, the decent relations of humans to humans, these things are increasingly with those who don't need wars, those who bring up their new generations to abhor racism, to know that all are equally good. Is this the way we in America want it?

Watch the editorials on the second day. They will solemnly intone that this H-Bomb, if it is the H-Bomb, is a terrible thing but the whole world knows it is safe with such things in "our" hands because "we" are decent folks who would never start anything with it. . . .

"The whole world knows" . . . who knows? The colored peoples of Hiroshima and Nagasaki who were hit by the A-Bomb to prove a point with the war virtually over? The napalmed villagers in Korea and all through Asia who know about them? Those who read every about the big brass and big wheels urging that we use "Every weapon" right away? Those who heard a president say he would not hesitate to use it again?

What do the hundreds of millions think who put their name to the petitions to do away with the too-horrible atomic bombs in the first place?

Put your ear to the ground anywhere in our country . . . talk to people on street corners or farms, see the letters to the local papers and what they say insistently . . . analyze the vote from A to Z . . . what do the people want, a hydrogen bomb to be "proud" of . . . or peace? . . .

Yale Tried Hard for Us

THAT FOOTBALL PICKING'S getting tougher all the time. Only 13 right this week, and 7 wrong . . . though we might rate a "moral victory" on our Super Special Upset pick of Yale over Princeton, with the score a rousing 27-21.

The other six results which confounded our careful prognostications: Mississippi knocked Maryland out of the select circle of unbeaten, untied (and specially raved about here); Army nipped floundering Penn, which is a great wonder to one who saw the material on both these clubs at Baker Field; Michigan ended Purdue's Rose Bowl dream and nudged its own; Ohio State, as exasperating an in and out club as one would try to figure, walloped Illinois, which had apparently hit its belated stride; Iowa showed it wasn't a one shot season (they beat Ohio State) by upending Northwestern, and woeful Brown, for some odd reason, beat Harvard.

Which leaves in the super circle of unsullied big teams the following four: Michigan State, generally ranked on top, three touchdowns victor over tumbling Notre Dame; Georgia Tech, which just did squeak past Alabama over television; and those two mighty Los Angeles machines of single wing power attack and fearsome defense, USC and UCLA. . . . According to the plaintive bleats from Berkeley and Palo Alto, these two have been busy gathering in all the rich grid talent in the area which used to migrate northward. . . . Anyhow, one of 'em will be down next Saturday after their TV struggle (starting at 5 p.m. our time).

The pro Giants slipped a notch against the Packers, with rookie Babe Parilli looking so much better than Chuck Conerly . . . and Giant rookie Beannern coming in only with the undeceptive spread passing formation at the end, so far test.

How People

(Continued from Page 4)

to feel a bit tired. They invited guests over to watch the television together. Her mother and grandmother went to church.

One agency correspondent says to the other, did you see the new artillery on parade? To the Voice of America and BBC the parade and demonstration was just a military display. . . . There was a short military parade before the hours and hours of civilian demonstration that moved like a tidal wave the width of Red Square. . . . It was, among other things, a reminder that during the October days of 1917 the working men and peasants in soldier and sailor uniform sided with the revolution. . . . It was also a reminder that if anyone is tempted like the interventionists after the revolution, or like the late Adolph, it will be too bad for those so tempted.

But in his speech on the Red Square Timoshenko said: "The Soviet Union firmly and consistently defends the cause of world peace and cooperation among all the peoples."

You couldn't miss the full flavor of the peaceful holiday spirit both in the homes and in the streets of Soviet cities. . . . What a happy holiday.

Mothers Jam City Hall Hearing, Ask More Funds for Schools

Busloads of mothers from every borough jammed the Board of Estimate chamber yesterday while hundreds more waited in line to join their protest against the 1953 school budget. They demanded increased funds for new sites, rehabilitation, modernization and fire safeguards in scores of dangerous school buildings.

Rose Russell, Teachers Union leader, called the \$65,000,000 of new funds for 1953 "a drop in the bucket in the light of the acute crisis." She said that the rate of construction should be tripled for the next five years to accommodate anticipated record enrollments and to meet the backlog of school needs. She proposed a construction program of at least 50,000 new seats a year or an average of 50 new schools a year.

"In view of the economic and social handicaps imposed upon the Negro and Puerto Rican people of Bedford-Stuyvesant, Harlem, south-east Bronx, the lower East Side, and similar areas, New York City owes the children in these communities a better than ordinary break," Mrs. Russell said.

She submitted the union's seven-point school plan which calls for a 10 billion dollar Federal appropriation over 10 years; a \$600,000,000 school bond issue; federal reallocation to give school materials top priority; unfreezing sums allocated to projects which cannot be spent

this year, and use for school construction of at least 27 million dollars the city's unused debt-incurring margin.

Harold Segal of the United Parents Association declared that at least 100 schools need immediate

roof repairing, plumbing, etc.

The ALP urged that "the full sum allocated to the Board of Education should be used during the capital budget year, and that a real fight be waged in Washington and in Albany for emergency aid."

St. Louis

(Continued from Page 2)
remember what he looks like."

Pauline Murphy, wife of the imprisoned Negro veteran of many sharecropper and other working-class struggles, has been left alone in their little home in Charleston, Mo., down in the "boothel" country.

There she teaches Negro children in a one-room schoolhouse. "Can you imagine teaching democracy," she asks, "in a jimcrow school-teaching democracy when your husband has been imprisoned for fighting for democracy?"

The Forests, Dorothy and Jim, are another shocking case of the indictment of both parents under the Smith Act. Their 8-year-old daughter, Rosanne, has been sent to live with her grandparents.

Dorothy Forest was released on \$10,000 bail, scraped together from family and friends after she became seriously ill during her two weeks in jail. Jim Forest is under \$40,000 bail, the highest bail that has ever been heard of around the federal district court here.

The fight for the release of these three has been spearheaded here by the St. Louis Emergency Defense Committee. Said Brockman

Schumacher, chairman of the committee:

"Bail of \$40,000 and \$25,000 for these people is no bail at all—it is condemnation of innocent people to prison without a hearing, without a trial."

The Committee has made a plea for nationwide protests against the high bail—to be directed to Federal Judge Roy W. Harper, Federal Courthouse, St. Louis, Mo., and to Attorney General McGranery in Washington.

NAACP To File Suit Against Southern RRs

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (FP).—A comprehensive suit against all southern railroads will be filed next year by the National Association for Advancement of Colored People unless the roads abandon jimcrow cars in accordance with the new U. S. Supreme Court action, NAACP Attorney Thurgood Marshall said.

Camden Teachers Press Pay Demand

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 17.—Thirty-two of the 63 teachers at Woodrow Wilson High School here failed to report for classes today, following a closed meeting Friday in which faculty-members present their demand for wage increases. The school's more than 1,200 students got the day off.

India

(Continued from Page 1)
Eisenhower "a mandate to try to end the war in Korea quickly."

Gallup said that to the question: "Do you think the U. S. made a mistake in going into the war in Korea, or not?" 43 percent answered, "Yes, a mistake"; 20 percent had "no opinion," only 37 percent said it was "not a mistake."

TOKYO, Nov. 17.—Gen. Mark W. Clark will urge Eisenhower to approve air attacks on China, informed sources said here today.

JOSEPH ADMITS PLAN IS AFOOT TO BOOST FARES

Controller Lazarus Joseph yesterday virtually admitted that the fare will be increased in the near future, possibly before the end of the 1953 legislative session. Joseph made it clear that the Transit Authority plan, which is part of the city-state fiscal deal, would hike the fare.

At a press conference which he called to deny published reports that the city was on the brink of a financial disaster, Joseph was asked: "Under the transit authority, can you keep the 10-cent fare?" "It may be tough. It may sooner or later cause an increase in the fare unless you can get business to pay part of the cost by a business tax," Joseph said.

Arthur Schutzer, ALP state executive secretary, in a statement to the capital budget hearing be-

fore the Board of Estimate, yesterday attacked the transit authority "scheme to rook New Yorkers with another fare hike."

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HOW MUCH DO you know about the ideas of William James and John Dewey? Then be sure and take "Pragmatism: Philosophy of U.S. Imperialism" with Howard Selsam as instructor, one of the special 5-session courses now being offered. Register and attend classes all week at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 6th Ave. (cor. 16th St.) WA 9-1600.

Coming

CIVIL RIGHTS Holiday Bazaar at 77 Fifth Ave., Friday, Nov. 21st, 4-12 p.m. Sat., Nov. 22nd, 1-11 p.m., Sun. Nov. 23rd, 1-11 p.m.

Take Your Choice!

So many of you were disappointed when we had to close the doors at our last Hootenanny, that we have decided to run our next show for two nights. It will be another big, exciting sing-fest with Earl Robinson, Hope Fore, The Variety Concert Group (featuring Margaret McCaden, Vera Nichols, Zebadiah Collins, Marie McIlhenny), Leon Bibb, Elizabeth Knight, and many more. Dancing to Olla McRae and Ork. Get your tickets now for People's Artists Thanksgiving.

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Saturday, Nov. 29

Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41st St.

Tickets \$1.00 in advance (reserved) \$1.25 at door, at bookshops, People's Artists, 799 Broadway, GR 7-1341

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The Garment Labor Peace Committee invites you to a

RALLY FOR PEACE IN KOREA NOW

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Mr. Albert Pezzatti

Entertainment: Leon Bibb

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Wednesday, Nov. 19—8:30 p.m.

Theatre Rally to Secure Clemency for the Rosenbergs

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